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Army Charges 2 More GIs With Murder at My Lai

By Richard Homan
WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Army charged two more soldiers today with murder in connection with the massacre at My Lai in South Vietnam.

Both were due for discharge from the Army on Monday, the Army said, but they will be held in the service involuntarily for investigation that will determine whether they should be tried by court-martial.

First Lt. William L. Calley Jr., a platoon commander in Company C, has been charged with 109 murders, and Staff Sgt. David Mitchell, a member of Lt. Calley's platoon, has been charged with 30 counts of assault with intent to commit murder. Both are awaiting court-martial.

The Army gave few details of the new charges and said that no date has been announced for the initiation of the formal investigations of Pvt. Smith and Sgt. Hutto that could lead to their trials.

Until today, there had been no indication, either from official military sources or purported witnesses to the My Lai events, that U.S. soldiers might have sexually attacked the women of the hamlet.

Indecent assault, in the military criminal code, is defined as "the taking by a man of indecent, lewd or lascivious liberties with the person of a female not his wife without her consent and against her will."

The announcement of the initiation of the charges gave no indication how many counts of murder or sexual assault were involved.

Information Held Back
In the cases of Lt. Calley and Sgt. Mitchell, the number of counts was not announced officially by the Army until the two defendants were formally ordered to stand trial.

Pvt. Smith and Sgt. Hutto were among 24 soldiers and former soldiers that were under investigation after Lt. Calley and Sgt. Mitchell were charged, the Army said. With their three-year enlistments about to end, the Army had the choice of charging the soldiers while they were still in the military or losing jurisdiction over them.

Lt. Calley's charges were also placed less than a week before he was to leave the Army. Investigation of the remaining 23 men will continue, the Army said.

Sgt. Hutto, who enlisted in January, 1967, after completing eight years of school, now is assigned to the Army Training Center at Fort Lewis, Wash. He was assigned to Company C at the time of the My Lai attack but was not a member of Lt. Calley's platoon. Army sources said, however, that it would not be unusual for a soldier to move with an adjoining platoon in combat.

Hospitalized in Japan
Sgt. Hutto left Vietnam in November, 1968, a month short of the usual 12-month tour, and spent two months at an Army hospital in Japan for an undisclosed affliction that Army sources said was not a battle wound.

Pvt. Smith, a rifleman in Lt. Calley's platoon, according to the Army, also enlisted in January, 1967, after three years of high school.

Both are married, according to Army records, and Pvt. Smith has one child.
Lt. Gen. William R. Peers and Robert MacCraty, a civilian attorney, returned today from a ten-day visit to Vietnam where they interviewed U.S. and Vietnamese officials and civilians in connection with an investigation of the Army's original handling of the My Lai incident.

Gen. Peers, who heads the investigation panel, said in a press conference that he would not discuss the evidence he gathered.

Police Studying High Flying Fish
MELBOURNE, Jan. 8 (AP)—Detectives are investigating reports that some drug addicts are now smoking dried starfish.

The starfish, known as "the crown of thorns," has reached plague proportions on the Great Barrier Reef and the police have been told that addicts have learned that parts of it produce hallucinations, when dried and smoked.

U.S., China to Resume Formal Talks Jan. 20

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—The State Department announced today that the United States and China have agreed to resume formal ambassadorial talks in Warsaw on Jan. 20.

The last formal ambassadorial talks were held between the two sides exactly two years ago today. Arrangements for the session were made at a two-hour meeting in Warsaw earlier today between Ambassador Walter J. Stoessel and Chinese Charge d'Affaires Yang. They will be the chief executives of their respective governments at the Jan. 20 session.

The 15th formal ambassadorial meeting between the two sides, which do not have formal diplomatic relations.

Nixon Sought Contacts
The announcement that the regime had agreed to a resumption of talks fulfilled a goal President Nixon's administration, which has sought the resumption of contacts as a means of easing tensions between the two countries.

The State Department said the meeting on Jan. 20 would be held at the Chinese Embassy. Subsequent meetings, it added, would be held at the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw.

3 Talks in 3 Weeks
JANSAW, Jan. 8 (UPI)—Today's signing was the third contact between Mr. Stoessel and Mr. Yang since last Dec. 11, when the American sought to establish a regular reception and apparently a resumption of talks.

In Washington, the State Department said the meeting took place on only 24 hours' notice. It said the American Embassy was contacted Wednesday afternoon and told that Mr. Yang would be prepared to hold another meeting.

The two met again on Dec. 11 at the Chinese Embassy. The subject matter of these contacts has never been disclosed.

Mr. Yang arrived at the American Embassy in a Russian-built limousine. He was accompanied by Le Yi-sun, an attaché at the Chinese Embassy, and one other aide.

The U.S. spokesman said the only other American present with him was Walter J. Stoessel.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

U.S. Urges 'Restricted Talks' To Break Vietnam Deadlock

By Henry Griger
PARIS, Jan. 8 (UPI)—The United States revived today a proposal to begin "restricted" talks with the North Vietnamese to break a deadlock in the Vietnam peace negotiations.

The proposal, which the United States has rejected, is a "partial" maneuver and countered with a standing proposal for private talks between the United States and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam, which speaks for the Viet Cong.

At the latter, he said, "we did propose to do away with the prepared statements and to engage in open discussion of the issues." Such a proposal, he said, is essential for any successful negotiation.

The American move came after the U.S. delegation, asked for a meeting next Thursday, offered to alternate formal sessions with restricted talks. At the latter, he said, "we did propose to do away with the prepared statements and to engage in open discussion of the issues." Such a proposal, he said, is essential for any successful negotiation.

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DEFYING THE COURT—White parents and pupils stage a sit-in at Petal Junior High School, in Hattiesburg, Miss., as they returned to their old school defying a court order to transfer to a previously all-Negro school. The parents moved the desks and furniture around and told their children to go back to their former seats.

Monkeys Lose Rights Test

RALEIGH, N.C., Jan. 8 (AP)—A federal judge ruled today that monkeys do not have constitutional rights as he threw out the suit of six prisoners who sought to enjoin the National Aeronautics and Space Administration from shooting any more monkeys into space.

U.S. District Judge Algernon Butler said as he dismissed the suit that it was "wholly without merit and entirely frivolous."

The convicts said in their suit that it was "wholly without merit and entirely frivolous."

Integration Mississippi-Style: Two Schools Under One Roof
By Bruce Galphin
YAZOO CITY, Miss., Jan. 8 (UPI)—"It's going to be like this," said black high school senior Leonard Joy, "we might as well have stayed in the other school."

Segregation of classrooms was not total. Co-principals B. D. Burks and G. G. Young, who had been principals of the predominantly white and the all-black high schools respectively, reported that chemistry, home economics and study halls were integrated.

A new varsity basketball team will be organized from the two former ones, and on the basis of their integration record, black students are expected to win a majority of the first team slots.

But for the most part, it was as though two schools—one white and one black—were being operated under one roof. The same was true in the five other schools in this city of 15,000 in the heart of country where cotton once was king and slavery was entrenched.

This week, as more and more of the 27 Mississippi school districts blanketed in the Supreme Court's Oct. 29 "integrate now" order have opened, it has become apparent that Yazoo City typifies one of two emerging reactions.

Yazoo pattern is cropping up in districts where whites are in a majority or at least not significantly outnumbered.

Where blacks constitute a substantial majority, as in Wilkinson and Amite Counties, whites are almost totally boycotting public schools, either fleeing to hastily organized segregated "academies" or other private schools, or simply dropping out. Mississippi has no compulsory attendance laws.

Civil rights advocates already are complaining unofficially about the segregated classrooms—one has resorted to a lawsuit.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

Kennedy Inquest Is Ended After 4 Days, 27 Witnesses

By George Lairdner Jr.
HOGARTOWN, Mass., Jan. 8 (UPI)—The inquest into the death of Mary Jo Kopechne ended today with the testimony of a pet brat who was with her at the party on Chappaquiddick Island just before she died.

Stepping out of the Dukes County Courthouse with her lawyer, Susan Tannenbaum, 24, was the last in a parade of 27 witnesses called to testify in the four-day inquiry.

District Judge James A. Boyle marched out minutes later, promising to file his findings "without undue delay."

Under Massachusetts law, the 63-year-old judge must make a report setting out "all material circumstances" surrounding Miss Kopechne's death, including the name of anyone "whose unlawful act or negligence appears to have contributed thereto."

Miss Kopechne died around midnight last July 18 in a car driven by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy. The senator, who testified Monday, was waiting at his Squaw Island home across Nantucket Sound for completion of the inquest. Aides said he would have no immediate comment.

The inquest closed amid the imperfect secrecy with which it began, under rules laid down at the behest of Sen. Kennedy's lawyers. Despite the strictures, fragmentary reports of the testimony trickled out each day.

One of the five career girls who attended the party before the tragedy, Miss Tannenbaum emerged from the courthouse at 1:55 p.m., with a shy smile and her first word to reporters since the hearings began. She said "Goodbye."

The other four young women, Esther Newberg, Rosemary Keough, and Nancy and Maryellen Lyons, completed their testimony at this morning's session.

District Attorney Edmund Dimis, who had demanded the inquest, was understood to have concluded, at least tentatively, that Sen. Kennedy essentially told the truth about the accident in a nationwide television address last July 26.

That impression, however, does not necessarily rule out further legal action. Members of the current Dukes County grand jury are anxious to review the case and Judge Boyle has the authority, if he sees fit, to allege in his report that a crime has been committed.

A Democrat, but a political maverick who likes to stress his independence, Mr. Dimis said he would not decide his next move until the judge files his secret report, along with the transcript of the inquest, in Superior Court here.

It is not to be made public until completion of any resulting criminal prosecution.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)

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(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

Medical Aides Strike in Italy

ROME, Jan. 8 (AP)—Ambulance drivers and X-ray technicians began three-day strikes today. Hospitals, crowded with flu victims, put supervisory personnel on X-ray duty. Policemen and soldiers manned ambulances.

Beirut Reports Pact on Curbs For Guerrillas

By Dana Adams Schmidt
BEIRUT, Jan. 8 (UPI)—For the third time in a week Israeli jets started targets in southern Lebanon today as Lebanese Minister of the Interior Kamal Jumblatt announced an agreement with commanders to refrain from shooting across the border.

The agreement, which Mr. Jumblatt announced after a two-hour meeting with a delegation from the Amman-based Armed Struggle Command of the commanders' organizations, appeared to be part of the minister's efforts to spare Lebanon from the fury of Israeli reprisals.

The Israeli aircraft today hit the hills—presumably commando camps—on the western side of Mount Hermon in the area of Rachaya, Foukha, Kfar Choubah, Kfar Haman and Ain Qiniya.

A military spokesman said that one Lebanese was wounded, a car destroyed and some houses damaged in the last three of the villages. Lebanese anti-aircraft fire opened up, but the Lebanese Air Force did not go into action.

Mr. Jumblatt announced that he had asked the commanders not to establish their camps closer than 500 to 1,000 yards from Lebanese villages, a measure obviously designed to spare the villages from Israeli air strikes against the commandos.

A third point announced by the interior minister was that the commanders had agreed to halt military training in Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon.

Not Strictly Enforced
None of these points were new. The agreement not to shoot across the border was reported at the time of the Nov. 3 Cairo agreement with the commanders but has probably not been strictly enforced up till now.

The idea behind the agreement is that by firing rockets or other weapons from the safety of the Lebanese side of the border, the commanders bring down Israeli reprisals, airborne or artillery, on the Lebanese Army and on innocent villages. If they penetrate into Israeli territory before using their weapons, however, the Israeli reprisals might not hit Lebanese civilians.

A similar agreement between the Jordanian government and the commandos was made a year ago but has not been very successfully enforced.

New Commander-in-Chief
BEIRUT, Jan. 8 (UPI)—Maj. Gen. Jean Njeim was named last night to replace Maj. Gen. Emile Bustani as commander-in-chief of Lebanese armed forces.

Informal sources said his appointment was aimed at clearing the way for a stiffening of defenses in the south and at imposing a strict reading of the Cairo agreement permitting guerrillas to act from Lebanese territory.

Known to his troops as a stern disciplinarian, Gen. Njeim has shown himself ready to crack down hard on the Palestinians if they threaten Lebanon's security, Associated Press reported.

(He was overall commander of Lebanese forces which whipped guerrillas who attempted to storm the eastern fortress town of Raichaya during the army-guerrilla clashes which preceded the Cairo agreement.)

(He also ordered the army to take action against guerrillas attempting to infiltrate from neighboring Syria last April.)

In replacing Gen. Bustani, the Lebanese government said that he would be appointed to an ambassadorial post.

plan to try to override the veto if the President goes through with his threat.

The argument the Democrats will make to the country is that the President, by vetoing the measure because it contains \$1.3 billion in health and education funds he did not request, has shown that he has his priorities wrong and does not sympathize with the nation's health and education needs.

The Democratic objective has been made clear in recent weeks in various ways by Sen. Fred R. Harris, of Oklahoma, the Democratic national chairman; the Senate Democratic Policy Committee; Senate majority whip Edward M. Kennedy and by such senators as Joseph Montoya of New Mexico and Warren G. Magnuson of Washington, who is chairman of the Appropriations subcommittee that handled the bill.

Lines Are Drawn
President Nixon seems ready for a confrontation. Spokesmen for the President even went so far as to seal off a possible line of retreat for him by asserting that certain provisions of law made it "mandatory" for the President to spend \$1.3 billion, scheduled for Jan. 22.



NEW CHIEF—Maj. Gen. Jean Njeim, who has been appointed commander in chief of the Lebanese Army to replace retiring Maj. Gen. Emile Bustani. His appointment seemed aimed at checking the increase of military activity in southern Lebanon.

Israel Says It Downed 3 Syrian MiGs

TEL AVIV, Jan. 8 (UPI)—Israel announced today its planes shot down three Syrian MIG-21 jets in a dogfight more than 20 miles inside Syrian territory.

An Israeli Army spokesman said the dogfight took place at about 1 p.m. over the Sheikh Maskin area, after Israeli planes had been sent to intercept Syrian MiGs approaching the "armistice line."

In Damascus, a Syrian military spokesman said Syrian aircraft had shot down two Israeli Mirage jets during today's dogfight.

He said three Syrian planes were hit, but did not specify if they had crashed.

Sheikh Maskin is located 20 miles inside Syrian territory, roughly midway between Damascus and Amman.

The Israeli spokesman said the dogfight, the second in a month between Israeli and Syrian aircraft, took place at heights ranging from "very low altitudes to 20,000 feet."

He said the Syrian aircraft were brought down by cannon fire and air-to-air missiles. All Israeli planes returned safely to base, he added.

In the last previous encounter between Israeli and Syrian warplanes Dec. 11, Israel claimed its jets shot down three Syrian warplanes—two MIG-17s and one MIG-21—by cannon fire and air-to-air missiles.

Today's reported kills bring to 17 the number of Syrian warplanes shot down by Israel since 1967.

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Fight Seen If Nixon Vetoes Appropriations

Democrats See Vote Weapon in HEW Bill

By Spencer Rich
WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (UPI)—The dispute over President Nixon's threatened veto of the \$19.8 billion appropriations bill for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare has become a political fight to the finish.

The stakes may well be control of the Senate and House in the 1970 congressional elections.

Democrats in Congress have been shopping around for a political issue damaging to the President since criticism of his conduct of the Vietnam war has diminished.

Unless they can find such an issue, the Democrats fear they may lose their majorities in the Senate and House.

According to one report, when the Senate Democrats caucused this morning after the President first warned he would veto the bill, many expressed delight that the President had handed them what they believed was the first good political issue for the 1970 elections.

They moved immediately to take up the challenge by delaying final action on the measure until Congress returns Jan. 19. Then they

In Address to Nation

Thieu Calls '69 a Good Year, But Sees Sacrifices Ahead

By Terence Smith

SAIGON, Jan. 8 (UPI).—President Nguyen Van Thieu described 1969 as a year of South Vietnamese government successes and Communist failures, but warned that 1970 would require continued sacrifices from the South Vietnamese people.

In an hour-long New Year's address over national television, Mr. Thieu said:

Thieu Blamed For Violence In Assembly

By David Hoffman

SAIGON, Jan. 8 (UPI).—President Nguyen Van Thieu and his government today were blamed by the Senate for staging the Dec. 20 mini-riot that burst onto the lower house floor and disrupted proceedings there for 40 minutes.

In a resolution voted this afternoon, Saigon's upper house demanded that the government bring to a speedy trial the "leaders and instigators" of December's demonstration.

It demanded also that disciplinary measures be taken against security officials who turned their heads and allowed some 600 demonstrators to bring bedlam into the chamber.

The Senate's resolution served Mr. Thieu notice that he cannot challenge the authority of one house without angering the other simultaneously. Since last fall, South Vietnam's president has sought to pressure the lower house into censuring three deputies suspected of having ties with Communists.

Voting Dec. 31, the lower house accused the three deputies of operating with Communist aid. But fellow members refused to strip the three of their constitutional immunity from criminal prosecution. Thus Mr. Thieu was both appeased and frustrated by the 137 deputies (whose ages average 33).

The Senate decided on its own to investigate the lower-house demonstration. Its resolution, although evidence of legislative solidarity, has no legal force.

The Senate's special seven-member investigation committee also concluded that the mini-riot in the lower house had been organized by the government. The chiefs of 50-odd subgroups within the capital military district were instructed to select and send ten members of the People's Self-Defense Force, a militia organization, to participate in the demonstration, it reported.

According to the Senate committee, subregional chiefs were authorized to pay the militiamen 100 piasters apiece for taking part. The part-time militiamen reportedly were instructed to appear in civilian clothes before the city hall, where the fracas began. Their transportation also was paid for.

At U.S. Network in Saigon

GI Facing Court-Martial Sees Link to Censorship Charges

SAIGON (UPI).—The Army news-caster who charged on live television that 315 in Vietnam receive censored news said today that he believes there is a "tie-in" between his charges and plans to court-martial him for an earlier incident.

Spec. 5 Robert Lawrence, 27, of Atlanta, Ga., said he was informed this morning by Army authorities that he would be court-martialed for refusing an order of a sergeant in charge at the American Forces Vietnam Network station in Saigon Dec. 28.

"It would be safe for me to assume there is some tie-in, since I charged the Military Service Command, Vietnam (MSCV), and the MACV Office of Information with censorship of AFVN," Spec. Lawrence said. "MACV may be seeking some reprisal against me for my allegations against them."

News Conference

Spec. Lawrence appeared at a news conference at a Saigon hotel and then was interviewed in private.

A spokesman for the U.S. command said disciplinary action against Spec. Lawrence over the earlier incident was started four days before he made his censorship charge on the air.

The charges against him include being "disrespectful in language" to a superior and "failing to go to the prescribed time to his appointed place of duty."

Last Saturday Spec. Lawrence started AFVN viewers when he closed his 11 p.m. television newscast with a statement charging



RETURN TRIP—A group of 28 Arabs who had fled to Syria during the June war return to their former homes in the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights under a family reunion plan. So far 370 of 800 have returned.

Israel Says It Downed 3 Syrian MiGs

(Continued from Page 1)

Israel claims to have shot down in air battles or by ground fire since the 1967 Middle East war. Earlier today, an Israeli Army spokesman said Israeli warplanes blasted Egyptian military objectives in the central and southern sectors of the Suez Canal for more than 80 minutes today.

[At about the same time as today's air combat, Israeli planes blasted Arab guerrilla bases on the western slopes of Mount Hermon, in Lebanese territory, Reuters reported.]

[A military spokesman said there was no connection between this raid, which lasted 90 minutes, and the air clash with Syria.]

Today's air strike followed the deepest announced Israeli air raid into the Egyptian heartland yesterday, which hit Egyptian military installations within 18 miles of Cairo and only nine miles south of the Egyptian industrial and military complex of Helwan.

Foretaste for Egypt

Military experts in Israel described yesterday's raid around Cairo as a foretaste of future Israeli tactics designed to carry the "war of attrition" deep into Egypt.

In another incident, three Israeli Army positions in the occupied Golan Heights came under fire during the night, according to reports reaching here today.

The positions were attacked with mortars, bazookas and small-arms fire, but there were no casualties, the reports said.

U.S. Satellite Uses Rabat Link

LAGUNA BEACH, Calif., Jan. 8 (UPI).—President Nixon yesterday inaugurated a communications satellite service employing a ground station near Rabat in a four-minute telephone conversation with King Hassan II of Morocco.

The facility is the first satellite ground station in Africa. It was built with Import-Export Bank and foreign aid loans by a joint Moroccan-American firm whose U.S. partner was Aerojet General Corp.

Agnew Assures Malaysians On Future U.S. Role in Pacific

KUALA LUMPUR, Jan. 8 (UPI).—Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew neared the end of his visit to Malaysia today after offering reassurances that Southeast Asian stability would remain an American concern.

He will leave for Singapore at 10 a.m. tomorrow for his eighth and final stop on the Asian mainland of his Far East tour.

In a speech at an official dinner tonight, Mr. Agnew promised America's good will and "our continued support and assistance" for Malaysia.

Assurance Sought

The Vice-President here as elsewhere on his journey found that what was most wanted from him by his hosts was a positive statement on America's intentions in Asia.

In talks with Malaysian Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman, the Vice-President mentioned the fact we are a Pacific power, propose to remain in the Pacific and remain true to our commitments," an aide told newsmen.

How far the United States would go in defending Malaysia

Big 4 Meet On Mideast

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 8 (UPI).—The Big Four powers pressed their search for a Middle East peace formula in a three-hour meeting today, the longest of their current series.

Today's closed meeting was on the deputy ambassador level. The ambassadorial meetings were to resume next Tuesday at the home of Lord Caradon, chief of the British delegation.

U.S. and China to Resume Formal Talks on Jan. 20

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Stoessel was Thomas W. Simons, a political officer at the embassy, who translated the ambassador's comments into Polish.

Mr. Yang's remarks in Chinese were "simply" translated into Polish by one of his aides.

Today's meeting was the first time a Chinese diplomat of Mr. Let's rank had entered the U.S. Embassy here. His visit was apparently in return for a formal visit by Mr. Stoessel to Mr. Let's at the Chinese Embassy last month.

When the Nixon administration was inaugurated last January, a U.S.-Chinese meeting was set for Feb. 20, but Peking called it off after the defection of a Chinese diplomat to the United States.

The State Department said then the United States had planned to discuss a Chinese proposal for concluding a peaceful coexistence agreement.

The United States would like to improve contacts and last July Washington announced a relaxation

Cernik in Warsaw

WARSAW, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—Czech Premier Oldrich Cernik arrived here today for a three-day visit. He met Communist party chief Vlastislav Gumulka and Premier Josef Cernik.

Press reports here said the discussions would cover all aspects of cooperation between Poland and Czechoslovakia, and also bring in European security and the German question.

2,000 End Strike In Spain's Coal Mines; 10,500 Idle

OVIEDO, Spain, Jan. 8 (AP).—About two thousand striking coal miners returned to work today but 10,500 are still idle, labor sources reported.

Of these, 6,320 were suspended until Monday by their employer, Euzkadi, a government-controlled consortium which runs most of the Asturias coal mines.

Miners idle represent a quarter of the Asturias coal mining labor force. The miners have not given any reasons for their strike. Some said they were protesting the low Christmas bonus.

Labor sources, however, said the strike was politically motivated.

French Reds Urge Leftist Alliance

PARIS, Jan. 8 (AP).—The French Communist party, which is backed by more than 20 percent of the French electorate, appealed today to other left-wing parties for joint action against the Gaullist government.

The appeal was contained in a letter to the newly remodeled Socialist party, the far left-wing Unified Socialist party—long the object of Communist attacks—and the moderate Convention of Republican Institutions, headed by Francois Mitterrand, a former presidential candidate.

The Communists proposed "a joint meeting of all the left-wing groups to create the conditions for a concerted action for social progress, democracy [and] socialism."

Soviet Jurist Issues Plea For Defense

Asks Guarantee of All Aid to Accused

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Jan. 8 (UPI).—A Soviet Supreme Court justice, ranked that official legal bodies often show disrespect for defense attorneys, called yesterday in the weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta for steps to guarantee that those accused of crimes receive the strongest possible defense in court.

Grigory Z. Anashkin, chairman of the Criminal Affairs College of the Supreme Court and a full member of the court as well, said many defense attorneys who argue vigorously in favor of the clients suffer abuse for disagreeing with guilty verdicts.

It is common, Mr. Anashkin said, for judges to claim that any lawyer who dissents from a court's decision is wrong and deserves a reprimand. A defense lawyer must defend his client, Mr. Anashkin said. Those who believe differently "forget the most simple truth—the defense lawyer is not a court. He is not given the right to find the defendant guilty."

Mr. Anashkin, who frequently has criticized abuses in the Soviet judicial system, added: "It is quite irregular for some courts, prosecutors, investigators and police to underestimate the role and the importance of defense lawyers." Such lawyers, he said, represent "one of the most significant institutions of criminal justice."

These official bodies forget, he said, "that without a defense there cannot be a proper, impartial and objective court."

He cited a recent poll by a Soviet research institute which found that 180 police officers, 80 "replied negatively to the question: Are defense lawyers necessary?"

"Isn't it clear," he asked, "that the prestige of the lawyer in a certain way determines the prestige of the court and other law enforcement organs?"

Mr. Anashkin was regarded as one of those most active in reforming the Soviet criminal code of many of its worst abuses. As a result of that reform, many defense lawyers, who under Stalin had merely served as accomplices in obviously staged trials, began to show independence. There are several lawyers in the Soviet Union who defend dissidents and others in the face of official scorn for the accused and for their lawyers.



FOILED IN FLIGHT—Mariano Ventura Rodriguez, who tried to hijack a Spanish domestic airliner to Albania.

Hijacker in Spain Gives Up After Police Block Runway

ZARAGOZA, Spain, Jan. 8 (AP).—A hijacker, 18-year-old Madrid student told police here today he had attempted to hijack a Spanish airliner last night "because I had taken four shots of cognac and did not know what I was doing."

Mariano Ventura Rodriguez, totalling a plastic pistol, ordered Iberia Airlines flight 032 from Madrid to Zaragoza to fly on to Cuba about ten minutes before the airliner landed here. When told Cuba could not be reached, he demanded the plane go to Albania.

Mr. Ventura will be tried on piracy charges by a military court, police said, according to Reuters. The Spanish Air Force has jurisdiction over airports.

(Mr. Ventura's parents in Madrid said he was a quiet, well-behaved boy. "He said he was going to the movies," his mother said.)

The pilot, Luis Arias Bernal, 38, told newsmen the would-be hijacker vowed not to harm anybody. "All I want is to get to Albania and ask for political asylum there since I'm fed up with living in Spain," he quoted Mr. Ventura as saying.

Soon after the Conquistador, two-engine airliner with 41 passengers and a crew of four landed, the entire Zaragoza police force—about 3,000 men—plus firetrucks and emergency vehicles, surrounded the craft to prevent it flying on.

Mr. Ventura, still holding the pistol, threatened to kill everybody aboard if the plane did not leave Zaragoza. He stood by the entrance to the cabin holding the air hostess by his side.

But his temper cooled when all the lights in the airport were turned out and the plane's batteries disconnected.

Three hours after landing, Mr. Ventura allowed the passengers to disembark when police warned they would shoot him "at dawn" if "the slightest accident" befell any of those aboard.

Mr. Ventura finally surrendered to the police and handed over his plastic pistol.

It was said he got the pistol from gifts Spanish children traditionally give to the Conquistador.

Czechs Order 2d West Reporter To Leave Prague

PRAGUE, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—A correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor, Eric Bourne, was today refused renewal of his accreditation and visa in Czechoslovakia.

He was the second Western correspondent in 24 hours to be refused permission to stay a step just short of outright expulsion.

Mr. Bourne, who is British, is required to leave Prague when his visa expires in a few days.

In his meeting with Julius Kramaric of the Foreign Ministry's press department this morning, Mr. Bourne was told he had not fulfilled "permanent residence" requirements for accreditation.

Yesterday, Kenneth Ames, correspondent of the Economist and a contributor to The Washington Post and Newsweek, was also refused a renewal of his accreditation and visa. He left Prague this morning for London.

Czech Journalist Is Given Asylum By Switzerland

GENEVA, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—Dusan Havlicek, the former head of the press department of the Czechoslovak Communist party Central Committee under Alexander Dubcek, has been granted political asylum in Switzerland, the Swiss Justice Ministry announced today.

Mr. Havlicek, 46, left Prague last February upon appointment as the Czechoslovak news agency Ceteka. The ministry announced in Bern said he had been recognized as a refugee in accordance with the request for asylum he made last November.

U.K. Freeze Is Worst in Seven Years

Ice Covers Parts Of Thames and Sea

LONDON, Jan. 8 (UPI).—River Thames froze over in places so did parts of the sea. A barge found it was warmer in his refrigerator. A farmer borrowed an elephant to pull his milk truck through the snow.

And as it went yesterday in Britain found itself in the grip of its worst freeze in seven years with more to come.

On the Continent, temperatures dropped to 25 degrees Fahrenheit in Paris and West Germany still under a blanket of ice measuring up to a foot deep places. The snow gave way heavy rain in warmer Paris and Spain.

But Britain appeared to be catching the brunt of the snap. Glasgow and other areas western Scotland were covered thousands of abandoned cars, trucks and an Automobile Club spokesman described on Scotland as "a graveyard broken down and abandoned vehicles."

A butcher in Driffield, Eng., said he found the temperature inside his refrigerator eight degrees warmer than outside.

Farm manager Peter Gray, Pickering, England, borrowed a six-year-old elephant named from the local zoo to haul his churns through eight inches of snow. "She seems to enjoy snow," he said.

The Thames froze over at Windsor as did the first-flowing River at York. The sea was over about 100 yards from shore at Hampton, on the Thames estuary.

Freak gales struck at the west coast of England, with seas foaming over the sea wall at Teignmouth, Devon, flooding city's center.

But in Moulton, France, w turned suddenly into summer day in this town in the Pyrenees. With the temperature rising from freezing at noon yesterday to 76.3 degrees today, sun shone brightly and a wind came from the south.

Much of U.S. Shivers

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP).—United States from the mountains eastward—silvered day.

Cold records in nearly a states were set, and temperatures gripped such likely places as New Orleans, Tampa, Fla.

Two Die in Brazil Heat

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 8 (AP).—Temperatures soared to degrees yesterday as the cold heat wave claimed two victims. A four-year-old child died of dehydration and a 68-year-old died of a heart attack, who doctors said was caused by heat.

French Deputies Seek Debate On Death of Five Africans

PARIS, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—Five Africans died here recently because they were cold—and a political row has resulted.

The five men shared an unheated five-room house in the Paris suburb of Aubervilliers with 45 others. The 50 men each paid 70 francs (\$12.72) a month.

They had no heating, the 45 survivors claim, because the landlord did not pay gas and electricity bills and the supplies were cut off.

To warm themselves in bitter cold weather, seven men living in one room lit a wood fire. The smoke asphyxiated five of them in their sleep.

Their fate has brought to the forefront once more the harsh conditions in which an estimated two-thirds of the 20,000 African workers in Paris live.

Communist Deputy Maurice Niles, who represents the area where the Africans died, has asked the minister what legal measures he intends taking against the people responsible for the five deaths.

He also called on the minister to put an end to "these supposed Franco-African solidarity homes."

According to official figures, there are 50,000 African workers in France and their numbers are increasing by about a thousand a year. Some of them are paid as well as Frenchmen, but officials say the majority earn less than 600 francs (\$109) a month.

Officially recognized centers cannot cope with the influx of African workers. This, together with low wages, is the main reason for the proliferation of homes like one in Aubervilliers.

A spokesman for the United Senegalese Workers in France, a group like the one in Aubervilliers, could happen every day in Paris suburbs.

"I could take you to a place like that one where my patients are exploited in squalid conditions," he added.

Newspaper reports following Aubervilliers tragedy speak of rats running along walls, beams of mildew-covered walls, water running down the walls, beds piled five high.

WEATHER

	F		
AMSTERDAM	32	Very cold	
ANTWERP	32	Very cold	
ATHENS	50	Very cold	
BELGRADE	24	Very cold	
BELMONT	18	Very cold	
BIRMINGHAM	32	Very cold	
BOSTON	32	Very cold	
BUDAPEST	24	Very cold	
CALCUTTA	76	Very cold	
CANBERRA	50	Very cold	
CARACAS	76	Very cold	
CASABLANCA	50	Very cold	
CHICAGO	32	Very cold	
COSTA RICA	76	Very cold	
DUBLIN	32	Very cold	
EDINBURGH	32	Very cold	
FLORENCE	50	Very cold	
FRANKFURT	32	Very cold	
GENOVA	50	Very cold	
HAMBURG	32	Very cold	
HELSINKI	32	Very cold	
ISTANBUL	50	Very cold	
JAKARTA	76	Very cold	
LONDON	32	Very cold	
LUXEMBOURG	32	Very cold	
MADRID	50	Very cold	
MILAN	32	Very cold	
MOSCOW	32	Very cold	
MUNICH	32	Very cold	
NICE	50	Very cold	
OSLO	32	Very cold	
PARIS	32	Very cold	
PRAGUE	32	Very cold	
ROME	50	Very cold	
SOBOTA	32	Very cold	
STOCKHOLM	32	Very cold	
TEL AVIV	50	Very cold	
TOKYO	50	Very cold	
VIENNA	32	Very cold	
WASHINGTON	32	Very cold	
ZURICH	32	Very cold	

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Free Union Election May Be Studied

Police Question 300 in Slaying Of Yablonskis Without Result

CLARKSVILLE, Pa. Jan. 8 (UPI)—Police said today that their investigations had brought them no nearer to a solution to the murder of controversial union figure Joseph A. Yablonski, his wife and his daughter.

The three were shot to death in their Clarksville home the night of Dec. 30 but their bodies were not found until Monday.

Police Capt. Joseph C. Snyder said: "We are not closer to a solution today than we were yesterday." More than 300 persons in the Clarksville area had been interviewed without results, he said.

Two anonymous telephone threats received by two of Mr. Yablonski's associates were possible "crank calls," Capt. Snyder said.

In Washington, the Labor Department said Secretary George P. Shultz may review the results of last month's United Mine Workers election in the light of the Yablonski murder.

A spokesman said Mr. Shultz is considering a request by Mr. Yablonski's attorney, Joseph Rauh Jr., to set aside the election, in which incumbent union president W.A. (Tony) Boyle defeated Mr. Yablonski.

Earlier Denial

Mr. Shultz earlier denied a request by Mr. Yablonski to seize the election ballots and investigate alleged voting and campaign irregularities by Boyle forces. The spokesman emphasized that Mr. Shultz was not reconsidering his earlier decision but considering the situation in light of Mr. Yablonski's murder.

In another development, Sen. Robert P. Griffin, R. Mich., co-author of the Landrum-Griffin Labor Act, called for a Senate investigation of the election and the slayings.

Sen. Griffin wrote Sen. John L. McClellan, D. Ark., chairman of the Senate's Permanent Investigations Subcommittee, to "strongly urge" an investigation "with a view to determining whether existing laws are adequate."

Today, the United Mine Workers offered a \$50,000 reward for information leading to the conviction of the Yablonski killers. The reward had been predicted by union men Tuesday.

U.M.W. general counsel Edward Carey also requested the Labor Department to "conduct a thorough fact-finding investigation" into the union's Dec. 9 election.

Cause of Delay

Mr. Carey told a news conference that the delay in offering the reward was due to the necessity of securing approval from the U.M.W. Executive Board.

Mr. Yablonski's two surviving sons have contested the murders with the U.M.W. election, but Mr. Carey said: "It is our conviction this election was one of the most honest in labor history. . . . We will match it with any election held anywhere in the United States. We make no apologies to anyone and it is for this reason we have called for a federal investigation."

The Yablonskis will be buried tomorrow. Yesterday and today the Burke's Funeral Home in nearby Millsboro opened its doors to the public, friends, miners, the curious paid their respects.

Notably absent from the mourners were officials of the U.M.W., including Mr. Boyle. The dead man's sons said they did not want them there.

U.S. Restores School Aid to Ga. Districts

By Peter Millus

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (UPI)—The Nixon administration yesterday restored the federal funds of 30 Georgia school districts that had gone without federal money for as long as three years for refusing to desegregate.

The restorations were ordered by a federal district court last month in Atlanta, after the districts were told to desegregate by next September.

The court order was the result of a statewide desegregation suit brought last year by the Justice Department.

The administration said six months ago that it was moving away from fund cutoffs and back into the courts to compel desegregation, and this is one of its biggest steps in that direction to date.

There are 66 other districts with their funds cut off now. Four are in Georgia; they were untouched by the Justice Department suit, and 30 are in Mississippi. The rest are spread among six states.

The 30 restored Georgia districts are eligible for about \$1 million in federal funds, state and federal officials estimated yesterday.

Rural Areas

Allen Smith, the deputy state superintendent of schools, said that most of the 30 are small rural districts, and that most have black majorities.

The federal money will mean instant increases of up to 20 percent in the school budgets of these districts, Mr. Smith said.

To get their funds, the districts must promise to follow the timetable and comply with the standard of desegregation set forth by the court last month.

Mr. Smith said some districts "are ready to move immediately," and will probably start getting federal funds shortly February.

Most of the districts had their funds cut off in 1967, and the second largest group in 1968. One, Thomas County, lost its money in July of 1968, when the Wayne County, Ga., school board refused to desegregate off only in August of last year.

The suit the Justice Department filed in Georgia was against the state Board of Education. Its announced purpose was to achieve desegregation statewide in one blow.

Its effect was also to shift the burden of bringing about desegregation from the federal to the state level.

Integration Mississippi Style: Two Schools Under One Roof

(Continued from Page 1)

ferred to it as "the Yaxoo fraud" and they are expected to go to court if necessary to prevent its perpetuation.

But the fact remains that in the Yaxoo City-type system, black and white children at least are attending the same schools, the drop in white enrollment is not overwhelming, the public has acquiesced to desegregation in the nation's most resistant state, and the process has been notably peaceful.

In fact, there has been no real violence in any of the 27 districts, a fact that has led both local and federal officials to sigh with relief.

The most serious disturbance thus far occurred yesterday in Folsom, Miss., where some 250 persons gathered in a school gymnasium and chanted, "No, no, no, we won't go," in response to an integration plan that would have transferred many white students away from the local junior high school.

Besides Forrest County and Yaxoo City, schools also opened yesterday in Hinds, Holmes, Marion and Neshoba Counties and Natchez-Adams County.

In many of the 27 districts, classes will not open until next week or even later.

Grade Instead of Race

Yaxoo City's school integration was achieved by assigning children according to grade instead of race.

The grades are so fragmented under the Department of Health, Education and Welfare plan that Norman Powell, 31-year-old principal of Main Street Elementary School, had to enroll his four small children at four different schools this morning. Previously, all four had attended Main Street.

Mr. Powell defended the still-segregated room on educational grounds. "It was unfortunate this change had to occur in the middle of the year," he said.

Mr. Powell said that some pupils will be reassigned within the next few days if some classes are more crowded than others, but otherwise he would prefer to continue present groupings for the rest of the year because children coming from different schools are at different points in their classroom studies.

"In teaching children, you have to start them from where they are," City School Superintendent Harold C. Kelly agreed.

Unless courts intervene in the middle of a term, then, the real test of student integration will come next fall when pupils are reassigned.

There has been more public support in Yaxoo City for maintaining the public school system than in almost any other part of Mississippi.

Kennedy Inquest Is Ended After 4 Days, 27 Witnesses

(Continued from Page 1)

However, in Berkeley Heights, N.J., Miss Kopechne's father denied this.

"There's no basis to that at all," Joseph Kopechne said.

"I think there's some type of insurance on the car that the lawyer will settle with," he added. "It's all in his hands. It's an accidental death policy connected with his [Sen. Kennedy's] auto insurance."

The Kopechne lawyer, Joseph Flanagan, declined to comment.

NASA's Budget Confirms Delay

HOUSTON, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—The National Aeronautics and Space Administration today announced a one-month delay in the Apollo-13 moon shot because of budget economies.

NASA said the flight, which had been scheduled for March 12, would be delayed until April 11. The landing site, a highland area on the moon called Fra Mauro, remains the same.

The launch of Apollo-14, scheduled for July, has been pushed back until the autumn of this year. A NASA source said the schedule changes were due to space budget cuts.

The budget was the lowest since 1963, he said.

Brandt in Tunis

TUNIS, Jan. 8 (UPI)—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt arrived in Tunis today at the conclusion of a two-week vacation on the island of Djirba in southernmost Tunisia.

Drugs Killed 900 In N.Y. City in '69

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (UPI)—

Nearly 900 persons, one only 13 years old, died from drug-related causes in New York City last year. The figure was six times as high as a decade ago.

Dr. Michael Baden, associate medical examiner, who issued the figures Tuesday, said there were "very noticeable" increases in the number of drug deaths in white middle class neighborhoods in Queens and Staten Island.

"As best as we can determine," he said, "the 1969 pattern paralleled that of recent years, with about 90 percent of the victims being Negroes, 25 percent Puerto Rican and 25 percent white."

Panthers Fail To Show Up For Inquest

Chicago Probe Hears Police Witnesses Only

By William Chapman

CHICAGO, Jan. 8 (UPI).—A special inquest into the slaying of two Black Panther leaders bogged down yesterday as the Panther party members who survived a Dec. 4 police raid boycotted the hearing.

Their absence left the field to police witnesses, indicating that the slaying may not produce much new evidence. The special coroner's jury is investigating the shooting by police of Black Panther leaders Fred Hampton and Mark Clark in a West Side apartment last month.

Police from the State Attorney's Office contend they were shot at first in the pre-dawn raid. The Panthers claim the police burst in firing, killing Mr. Hampton, the Illinois party chairman, while he was in bed.

The seven other Panthers who were in the apartment and survived the shooting were subpoenaed to testify this week. Three showed up Tuesday but on the advice of lawyers, refused to answer questions. None of the others showed up yesterday.

Silence Demanded

All seven have been charged with attempted murder, and their lawyers believe that testimony now might jeopardize their trial later.

Their refusal, however, brought an angry denunciation yesterday from Martin S. Gerber, the special deputy coroner appointed to conduct the inquiry.

"If they feel as badly about their comrades as they say they do, they should tell their story to the world," Mr. Gerber said as the session opened.

Meanwhile, it was reported Tuesday that an unofficial autopsy had disclosed a heavy dose of Seconal, a sleep-inducing drug, in Mr. Hampton's bloodstream. The autopsy was conducted shortly after the shooting by a former chief pathologist for the coroner's office who was retained by Panther lawyers.

The pathologist, Dr. Vincent Levine, said the dosage was about three times the amount needed to induce sleep in a man of Mr. Hampton's size.

There was no explanation for the presence of the drug, but Panther leader Bobby Rush claimed that it proved Mr. Hampton could not have gotten out of his bed to fire at police the morning of the raid. He contended that some "pig agent" must have given the drug to Mr. Hampton.

The inquest is being held under maximum security in a courtroom of the Cook County Criminal Courts building. Spectators, lawyers and reporters are searched thoroughly before entering.

Henry Manfredi, Drug Aide, Dies In White House

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (UPI)—

Henry I. Manfredi, 54, a big thug in the drug created by the federal government against the illicit importation of narcotics, died Tuesday of a heart attack suffered at a White House briefing on the subject.

Mr. Manfredi collapsed during a discussion of the narcotics situation in the office of Herbert G. Klein, President Nixon's Special Assistant for Communications, and died before he could be hospitalized.

Mr. Manfredi was the special assistant on foreign operations to John B. Ingersoll, Director of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs. The White House briefing involved a review of the importation of narcotics of French origin.

On many occasions Mr. Manfredi was on loan to the Secret Service for presidential trips to Europe and was also called in for advance security work for President.

Robert Barrat

HOLLYWOOD, Jan. 8 (UPI).—Long-time character actor Robert Barrat, 80, died Wednesday at Midway Hospital here of heart disease. He was a professional actor for more than 40 years, appearing on Broadway plays, in motion pictures and television shows.

Wendell E. Straight

WASHINGTON, N.Y., Jan. 8 (UPI)—Wendell E. Straight, 55, stepbrother of Secretary of State William P. Rogers, died last night in his home in this northern New York community. Mr. Straight, an insurance dealer, was born to Mr. Rogers' stepmother in a previous marriage.

NASA Names Apollo Chief

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration formally announced today that Dale D. Myers of Downey, Calif., will head the Apollo and other man-in-space programs.

Mr. Myers, 49, will become associate administrator for manned space flight on Monday, succeeding George E. Mueller, who resigned Dec. 10. Mr. Myers is vice-president and general manager of space shuttle programs at North American Rockwell Corp.

At NASA he will be responsible for planning, direction, execution and evaluation of the manned space flight program.

Nixon Plan Faces Skepticism

Congress Cool on New Tax Bid

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (UPI)—Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, D. Ark., Congress's key man on tax policy, reacted coolly yesterday to administration feelers for an increase in liquor and cigarette taxes and a speedup in the collection of estate and gift levies.

This heightened expectations that President Nixon would have a tough time selling any tax increase to a Congress that has just voted American some \$9.1 billion in long-run tax relief, partially offset by \$6.6 billion in reforms that hit mainly at wealthy individuals and businesses.

Legislative skepticism is intensified by the fact that Congress wrestled the initiative on tax matters away from the White House last year and shaped the massive tax reform and relief bill pretty much to its own tastes.

The Democratic majority, at least, relishes this new-found independence too much to rubber stamp an ad hoc revenue measure designed to give Mr. Nixon a balanced budget in the next fiscal year.

Mr. Nixon can trace much of his inflation troubles to President Johnson's record peacetime deficit of \$25 billion in fiscal 1968, a year of brisk economic activity.

There are those in Congress who argue it would be equal folly to shoot for a deflationary budget surplus when many of the economic weather vane point to a business decline. To the observation that inflation is still prevailing, these legislators counter that price changes have historically lagged behind the aggregate economy.

Mr. Mills, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, said any excise tax increases that Mr. Nixon proposes will get prompt consideration, but he still prefers expenditure control as the best way of balancing the budget.

No Decision Yet

Although no firm decision has been made, Treasury officials have let it be known they are working on revenue packages that could raise as much as \$5 billion more in the next fiscal year.

This would include unspecified increases in the federal excises on alcoholic beverages and tobacco, extension of excises on telephone calls and new cars at their present rates (they are scheduled to be reduced Dec. 31) and a speedup in the collection of estate and gift taxes that would produce a one-shot revenue bonanza in 1971.

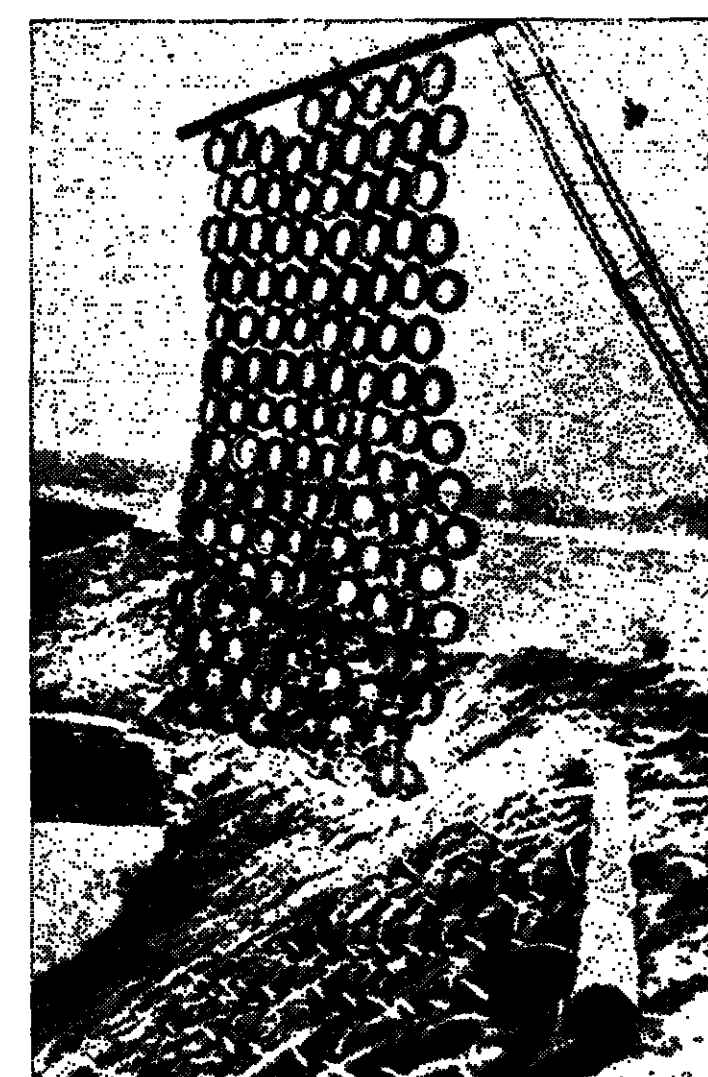
The rationale is that an increase in income taxes after cuts were voted only a month ago would put too great a strain on government credit. Hence the resort to increased excises, and those designed to penalize personal habits of generally dubious benefit.

The speedup in estate and gift tax collection has ample precedent in the previous Democratic administrations.

The White House is still projecting revenues for the present fiscal year at \$198.8 billion and outlays at \$199.2 billion for a surplus of \$5.9 billion. But most officials privately expect receipts to be less and spending more.

Mr. Nixon is expected to reveal the figures in his budget message later this month. Estimates range between \$203 billion and \$207 billion for outlays. Revenues are expected to rise very little under present tax law from the \$198.8-billion projection for the current year. The normal growth in receipts and the gain from terminating tax credits would be largely wiped out by phasing out of the income tax surcharge and by tax relief.

Thus, as matters now stand, a budget deficit for fiscal 1971 is probable. But the Nixon administration is pledged to a surplus to continue its fight on inflation. A growing minority, however, suspects that a surplus could be the wrong kind of medicine if the economy needs a stimulant six months or a year hence.



TIED IDEA—A crane lowers a mat made up of old tires in an attempt to stop soil erosion along the Rum River, in Minnesota. More than 2,500 tires have been anchored to the bank, and next spring students will plant a willow tree in each tire. As the trees grow and soil accumulates, the tires will be covered.

Gallup Poll

U.S. Public Opinion Divided On Fairness of News Media

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., Jan. 8 (UPI).—Americans are almost evenly divided on the question of whether the TV networks are fair in presenting the news dealing with political and social issues or whether they tend to favor one side.

Of a sample of 1,581 adults interviewed personally in a mid-December survey, 40 percent said the networks "deal fairly" with all sides, 42 percent said they "favor one side," and 18 percent did not express an opinion.

The public is fairly closely divided on the question of the fairness of news coverage by the nation's newspapers, although a slightly greater proportion of people say newspapers "favor one side" than hold this opinion about TV networks.

In the case of newspapers, 37 percent said that they dealt fairly with all sides in presenting news on political and social issues, 45 percent held the opposite opinion and 18 percent did not express an opinion.

In comparing attitudes regarding the TV networks and newspapers, it is important to make a distinction. Most newspapers have historically adopted a particular political viewpoint, but they separate news reporting from editorial expression. Survey evidence, however, indicated that many people did not see such a distinction.

These two questions were asked in the survey conducted in more than 300 localities between Dec. 12 and 15.

There has been much talk about whether the TV networks present the news dealing with political and social issues. How do you feel about this—do they deal fairly with all sides or do they tend to favor one side?

What about the newspapers—in presenting the news dealing with political and social issues—do they deal fairly with all sides or do they tend to favor one side?

Persons with a college background are more likely to believe the TV networks and newspapers are unfair in their news coverage than are persons with less formal education. Among the college group, a majority of 53 percent said the networks tended to favor one side, while 60 percent held this opinion about newspapers.

Presentation of News by TV Networks

Favor No. Fairly One Side Opp.

	Favor	No. Fairly One Side Opp.
NATIONAL	40	42
College training	38	45
High school	44	41
Grade school	34	34
Republicans	37	45
Democrats	46	38
Independents	36	44

Presenting of News by Newspapers

Favor No. Fairly One Side Opp.

	Favor	No. Fairly One Side Opp.
NATIONAL	37	45
College training	32	50
High school	41	42
Grade school	30	40
Republicans	34	50
Democrats	49	43
Independents	35	49

Court Upholds Order to Deport U.S. Mafia Aide

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (UPI)—

Mafia boss Carlo Gambino, who entered this country illegally in 1921, can be deported, the U.S. Court of Appeals ruled yesterday.

The decision upheld the Immigration and Naturalization Service, which had ordered his deportation in April, 1967.

Gambino, 67, known to intimates and associates as "Don Carlos," lives in Brooklyn. He left Palermo, Sicily, as a stowaway and arrived at Norfolk, Va., in 1921.

Deportation hearings during the last 12 years were often delayed because of Gambino's failing health. In 1966 the hearing officer submitted a list of questions that Gambino refused to answer.

They included questions about his criminal record, business and other activities, including his attendance at the 1957 underworld conclave at Appalachi, N.Y.

Papal Aide to See Nixon

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 8 (UPI)—

The Vatican announced today that the Most Rev. Giovanni Benelli, papal under secretary of state, would visit the United States and Canada between Jan. 12 and 32. He will meet President Nixon and Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada.

Medical Unit Asks Ban on Smoking In Doctors' Offices

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (UPI)—

The District of Columbia Medical Society yesterday asked its 300 members to ban smoking in their offices on the grounds that cigarettes are injurious to their patients' health.

The society's president, Dr. Frank S. Pellegrini, also attacked federal support of tobacco crops, requested area hospitals to stop selling cigarettes and asked Washington's schools to bar teachers and pupils from smoking.

"It is useless for our members to speak before student assemblies while the teachers continue to puff away," said Dr. Pellegrini.

American Medical Association officials in Chicago said they cannot recall any other local or state medical society making such stringent efforts to stop cigarette smoking.

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Diminuendo at the Majestic

The Paris talks are at something worse than stalemate: they are actually diminishing in scale and significance. The "other side" have chosen to try to adjust the rank of their participants to what they consider to be the rank of the American delegation, and the de-escalation of diplomacy is continuing at a depressing rate.

But the quarrel over rank, like those over the shape of the table, are merely outward and visible signs of a lack of inward grace. The United States has clearly lost hope of substantive discussion: the North Vietnamese and NLF do not seem to have had any from the first—unless the acceptance of concessions from the South Vietnamese and Americans can be so described.

It is still within the power of the other side to raise the level of diplomacy in Paris. The military situation in Vietnam has certainly not changed to their advantage, even with the departure of substantial segments of American forces. Nor, although pressure for immediate withdrawal from Southeast Asia continues in the United States, is that pressure likely to alter administration policies drastically. The question mark continues to be the ability of the South Vietnamese Army and people to continue the fight during the present gradual removal of American fighting units.

This is a matter of some dubiety in the United States. But it is also a problem for the Viet Cong and their Northern allies. A rapid, unconditional departure of the American presence would have, in all probability, given Hanoi the victory it sought, quickly and without too much additional fighting. The present pace withholds immediate victory and at least raises the possibility that it could be indefinitely delayed.

Under such circumstances, it might well be to the advantage of Ho Chi Minh's successors to seek a viable political settlement now, and really allow the people of Vietnam to make their own decision, rather than continue the war into a dreary, costly and uncertain future. It was Napoleon III who remarked that he didn't like war because chance played too great a part in it; he did not follow his own insights in this matter, and came to grief.

Even a tacit reduction in the scale of the conflict—such as seems to be in progress now—holds many imponderables, as well as the very concrete facts of death and wounds. An end to the sterile exchanges in Paris, some initiative from the other side, or simply a willingness to explore possibilities beyond the fixed conditions it has laid down, would be far better for Vietnam than simply letting the fire smolder on.

Telling It Like It Is—in Vietnam

One does not ordinarily expect criticism of the house in a house organ, and one does not ordinarily expect criticism of the armed forces on an armed forces network. There is something essentially incongruous, therefore, about the complaint made the other evening by Spec. 5 Robert Lawrence on an 11 p.m. newscast over the Armed Forces Vietnam Network, that he and his fellow-newsmen-in-uniform are "not free to tell the truth." The truth is often elusive and uncertain. As a newsmen, Lawrence said, "I am pledged to tell the truth at all times." As an enlisted man in the U.S. Army, however, he is pledged to obey orders at all times. What he really means, of course, is that he is not free to tell the truth as he sees it when his superiors see it differently.

Lawrence has been running film on his newscast about the Saigon black market and about censorship of newspapers by the Thieu government. In consequence, he was suspended from his assignment. A similar fate has lately befallen several other enlisted men who made statements on the air deemed derogatory to the Vietnamese government, the American mission in Vietnam or to the Vice-President of the United States.

It is not surprising that this should be so. TV in a theater of war is operated by the commander in the field. He is responsible for everything said over the TV network in his jurisdiction; and he is as unlikely as the owner or manager of a TV station here at

home to allow a newscaster to go on very long saying things he believes to be false or injurious to the main purpose of his mission. The policy of the armed forces is to keep off the air any information deemed detrimental to the morale of the American troops, anything that might be helpful to the enemy and anything likely to prove offensive to a host country where American forces are functioning as visitors.

An armed forces network really should not be confused with an independent TV station or network in the United States. It does not operate, like the facility at home, under the protection of the First Amendment. No one ought to suppose that it is free in the sense that a TV facility is free in America. And no one ought to suppose that individual military newscasters in a combat area can enjoy the same range of discretion that is accorded to civilian newscasters at home.

All the same, it is of great importance that newscasters in uniform be accorded the largest measure of freedom consonant with the welfare and safety of the troops in the field. A significant measure of that welfare and safety lies in confidence on the part of the troops that they are getting the truth. The operation of an armed forces TV network works its whole point, therefore, if a commander is needlessly or foolishly or doctrinarily repressive. Some of the repression, or censorship, in Vietnam looks foolish.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Arms for the Mideast

It is not for France to make itself the purveyor of arms in so tragic a conflict (the Mideast), be it for financial profit or to join the company of political realists or international gangsters.

For us the affair is summed up in simple terms. Israel has the right to live. Those who arm its enemies are the accomplices in a crime.

—From *Combat* (Paris).

The virtuous proclamation by Paris that France would not participate in the arms race in the Middle East is being denied by the facts. France has lost the right to give lessons to anyone and above all is prevented from usefully playing an active role in favor of peace.

—From *Sud-Ouest* (Bordeaux).

Isn't it better that it be a Western and Mediterranean country which establishes the best relations of friendship and cooperation with Libya?

France, which has embargoed arms to any country directly involved in the conflict, has no moral lessons to receive from anyone.

—From *La Nation* (Paris).

Israel must not write off the friendship of the French people, which has denounced its government's one-sided arms policy throughout its press. But Israel, and the world, must realize that, for some time to come, the French government is hostile to Israel and, like its Soviet counterpart, has forfeited

all claims to play the role of the arbitrator in the Middle East.

—From *La-Merhav* (Tel Aviv).

It must be doubted whether the French government's statement on the arms deal with Libya can deceive even the most naive observer of France's maneuverings in the Middle East.

President Pompidou might as well openly admit that he believes to be serving French economic and political interests by aligning himself with the Arab aim of destroying Israel, and by supplying the Arabs with the tools to realize that aim.

—From *Haatzofeh* (Tel Aviv).

Priestly Celibacy

This [the Dutch action] is not the first time that a section of the Roman Catholic Church has questioned the principle of priestly celibacy, which, in its effect on recruitment of priests, poses more of a problem for the church in Africa and elsewhere in the underdeveloped world than in Europe.

But the wider effect of the Dutch in shaking loose the bonds of authority within the church could well be greater. If this does happen it will no doubt be a matter for great regret to many Roman Catholics, who value the deep sense of obedience and order which has been the historic mark of their church. If the rule of celibacy were less rigid, that would remove one sharp distinction between the practice of Roman Catholics and other churches.

—From *The Times* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Jan. 9, 1895

SEOUL—The independence of Korea was solemnly proclaimed here yesterday. In the forenoon the King, at the head of an imposing procession of civil and military dignitaries, officers of the royal household and ministers, proceeded to the sacred temple of his ancestors and there declared that henceforth Korea would be dependent on no other country. The ceremony was extremely striking. A royal decree was then issued appointing Li-Hsun Yen to be Korean Minister to the Japanese.

Fifty Years Ago

Jan. 9, 1920

PARIS—The American Army as a unit in France passes out of existence officially at five o'clock this afternoon, and practically at a few minutes past ten o'clock this evening, when Brigadier-General W. D. Connor and his staff take the train at the Gare du Nord for Antwerp bound for the United States. There will be no acclaim for the rearguard of that vast force which did its bit to crush the Hun. A few personalities to bid farewell . . . and that is all. It is now history.



An Alliance That Never Was

By C. L. Sulzberger

SCHRONE, Austria.—One casualty of the 1970s will almost certainly be the SEATO alliance devised in 1954 after France was driven from Vietnam and its former colony partitioned. SEATO has never worked in the sense of safeguarding the area it hoped to protect or mustering in its defense all signatory powers, but it did achieve the principal aim seen for it by its sponsor, John Foster Dulles.

That aim was to enable the President of the United States, by means of an advance blank check signed by the Congress, to take swift action when and if needed to send military aid to any Southeast Asian country menaced by aggression. South Vietnam was the country Dulles particularly had in mind.

Both Britain and France had sought to gain U.S. encouragement for a similar alliance long before the fateful battle of Dien Bien Phu, where France's defeat changed Dulles's mind. At that time London and Paris still had extensive Asian colonial commitments and wanted help. However, Dulles refused the stigma of colonialism. He explained that intervention in a regional pact with Britain and France.

In April, 1954, the secretary of state was commuting between Washington and Paris. April 14 he told me: "The Communists must be made to realize that they are up against something strong enough to force them to abandon plans to extend their rule over Southeast Asia."

Ten days later, back in Paris to hear a desperate French plea for American support at Dien Bien Phu, he explained that intervention was impossible under the U.S. Constitution. He added: "That

would be an act of war and the President could not take such a step under his present executive powers." He told the French: "The request might be regarded differently if there were actually an operational Southeast Asia alliance with France and the United States as members."

By then it was too late, largely because of Dulles's own stern concepts. He had been insisting the United States could only participate in Asian regional defense without colonial partners and even considered President Magasany of the Philippines as a possible alliance chief.

Dien Bien Phu and the Geneva Conference which partitioned Vietnam changed his mind. Oddly enough, Dulles joined Britain and France in an Asian alliance despite the remaining colonial stigma precisely when they lost their regional military effectiveness. France was evacuating troops from Southeast Asia and Britain was pulling in its claws.

Senate Backing

But, as Dulles explained to me in Bangkok, Feb. 22, 1955: "The President didn't have the necessary authority from Congress to intervene [prior to SEATO] and there was no assurance that we would have had any allies if we had acted . . . The treaty assures that we have allies here." He was proud that the Senate had ratified SEATO by the largest majority in history—88 to 1.

Dulles achieved only half his goal. The President got his authority but the United States didn't get its allies. South Vietnam was protected by special SEATO protocol but the only major military support afforded to U.S. and Saigon forces came from South Korea, not a signatory.

Australia, Thailand and the Philippines sent some useful help; Britain offered verbal encouragement; France and Pakistan, still members, didn't give any assistance and ultimately encouraged the other side.

However, Dulles achieved his legal aim. Sir Robert Scott, British high commissioner for Southeast Asia, told me in 1959: "SEATO now constitutes a certain guarantee that if there is an open armed aggression there will be an American reply."

Although Scott's analysis was exact, the alliance proved to be primarily an American legalistic device. Neither British nor French troops helped when President Kennedy used the powers arranged by Dulles and sent U.S. combat forces into Vietnam.

Legal ingenuity can sometimes backfire in foreign policy. Francois de Calviere, cabinet secretary to France's King Louis XIV, wrote: "In general the training of a lawyer breeds habits and dispositions of mind which are not favorable to the practice of diplomacy." The one outstanding consequence of SEATO was not to bar Communists from Southeast Asia but to bring Americans in. Indeed, the principal argument between Congress and the White House has been over presidential "peace-time executive powers" despite the Senate's treaty endorsement.

In any case, as the war's "Vietnamization" proceeded into the Seventies with the eventual dream of extricating the last uniformed American, the SEATO apparatus is bound to disappear in theory as it already has in fact. An alliance with minimal allies is not to be recommended and this one's avowed purpose always was to give special authority to the U.S. President.

America's Cold War in Trade

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON.—Forty years ago the American engineer Hugh Cooper arrived in Russia to supervise the design and construction of the Dnieper River power dam. Departing in 1932, he left behind a world-famous electric power station operating on the first five of its General Electric generators.

This episode, recorded by the late economist Leon Herman, points up the striking extent to which politics has come to restrict economics in Soviet-American affairs. For it is doubtful now that, even in the unlikely event of a Soviet request for cooperation on a power project, Americans could come across. Such are the controls that have been piled on U.S. trade in the name of "security" since World War II.

An innocent observer, knowing of the Republican party's traditional ties to business and of Richard Nixon's fresh interest in softening East-West confrontation, might have expected the Nixon administration to quickly start dismantling those artificial barriers. How naive. Not only has the administration taken no steps of its own. It at first opposed, and then accepted only with heavy reluctance, a rather modest congressional initiative to thaw East-West trade. That initiative was the Export Administration Act of 1959, passed just before Christmas. (Incidentally, the administration's statement on its passage referred to "export control legislation." If it is administered in the liberalizing spirit of its congressional backers,

Americans will be able to sell to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe those many kinds of non-strategic goods which had been proscribed by the United States even though Western Europe and Japan freely sold them.

The administration frowned on this new act mainly because, as Commerce Secretary Maurice Stans put it, "Any significant liberalization of East-West trade should be a part of broader improvements in overall East-West relations." Translated, that means: Make the Russians pay politically for more trade.

No spokesman explained, of course, how "overall relations" could be good enough to launch missile talks, a momentous undertaking, but not good enough to rationalize what is, comparatively, the five-and-dime item of trade.

"Fat" and "Lean" Reds

The real answer probably is to be sought less in high policy than in deep instinct. Many Americans seem touched by a kind of Japanese scrap-iron syndrome arising from the recollection that scrap iron sent innocently to Japan before World War II was returned in the form of hostile bullets. Thus was mangled what little faith in the virtues of free trade had survived the economic protectionism of the 1930s.

This is the instinct on which the changing fashions of economic cold-warfare in America have been based. In the early 1960s the debate revolved on concepts of "fat" and "lean" Communism. To Sir Alec

Douglas-Horne's pro-trade contention that "if Russia or China are able to improve their standards of living, they are less likely to be doctrinaire and aggressive and militant," Dean Rusk responded: "The principal problem we see in that is that we cannot guarantee that the Communists will use the available resources to make themselves comfortable and fat. They may keep themselves lean and use the resources for armaments and for the support of subversive activities."

Later, judgments of Communist avowedness gave way to "bridge-building," a strategy endorsing trade with an unreservedly positive political aspect. A report commissioned by Lyndon Johnson to build support for this policy said: "The case for expanding peaceful trade comes down to the proposition that we can use trade to influence the internal evolution and external behavior of Communist countries."

The congressional sponsors of the new act, principally Sen. Walter Mondale and Edmund Muskie, did build the habit of mutually advantageous contact, gives Communists an interest in a stable international order, etc. Nonetheless, their prime pitch was economic: 17 full pages of the Congressional Record of Dec. 19 are given over to listing business supporters of new legislation. The unloading of most political freight from the bill was what seems to have assured its success.

'Nixon Loses, Lindsay Wins'

The Morgenthau Caper

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK—The appointment of Robert M. Morgenthau as a deputy mayor of New York City nicely illustrates the possibilities of the unique political position Mayor John Lindsay has attained. But it also suggests the mayor's major difficulty, which is that his cards may be stronger to hold than to play.

By his re-election on the Liberal and Independent lines last year, Lindsay became the most successful independent political leader in the nation. Cast aside by the Republicans, yet not officially adopted by the Democrats, the mayor has divested not only of the advantages of major-party affiliation but of the disadvantages. As a result, he is being forced to put together for the nation's greatest city a nonpartisan, independent, fusion administration.

That is by no means the same thing as nonpolitical, but it gives that appearance, and thus puts John Lindsay out in front of those considerable forces in America that appear to be tired of the Old Politics (particularly the game municipal variety), disillusioned by the old ways and yearning for leaders that somehow seem to transcend standard political attitudes. Both Ronald Reagan and Eugene McCarthy, to name two, have benefited in recent years from this revision against politics-as-usual, and Lindsay has gone them one better in shedding the party label entirely, if involuntarily.

In the case of the Morgenthau appointment, Lindsay gained not only an exceptionally able Democrat to go with the Republican and Liberal deputy mayors he already had. He also was able to make a graceful and generally applauded transition between a recent past on the heels of President Nixon's partisan and generally deplored demand for Morgenthau's resignation as federal attorney for the Southern District of New York.

"Nixon loses, Lindsay wins," is the way one astute New York political leader summed up the Morgenthau episode. "And Rockefeller loses."

This may not be too wide of the mark because Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, who is running for a fourth term, obviously has to look over his shoulder at Lindsay. If the mayor should decide to turn Democrat and run against the governor, the Morgenthau appointment would help mightily to smooth his path to the nomination, and as something also the kind of speculation leads also to the weakness of Lindsay's position. To run for governor, he would almost surely have to become a Democrat, sacrificing non-partisanship; to get the Democratic

nomination, he would have to win a primary against numerous Democrats, not only losing his above-politics position but probably weakening his new party's always tenuous unity; to venture into a state campaign at all, he would have to give up or at least risk the very office he has fought so hard for last year, which might well diminish his political base in the city.

Lindsay has carefully kept open the option of challenging Rockefeller—a strategy clearly to the mayor's advantage. Since the mere threat of his candidacy is likely to make the governor more forthcoming in his response to New York City's problems. Moreover, the well-known personal rivalry of the two men, as well as the numerous state-city conflicts they personally might push them toward a showdown in the voting booth.

Unfamiliar Ground
That may sometimes seem appealing to Lindsay, as he confronts the staggering task of governing the city, and contemplates his lack of real means to do so. But if he runs for governor, he will be fighting on Rockefeller's ground, not his own, amid the Old Politics of partisanship—and as something of an apostate, at that.

So the mayor is getting some strong advice to stick it out where he is, widen his leadership of a kind of independent "third force" in American politics, and play for the political breaks. This would be a long gamble, but for high stakes.

President Nixon, for instance, is not without his own imposing problems—Vietnam, inflation, the demands on the budget, the continuing race conflict—and his right flank appears permanently imperiled by George Wallace. The Democrats have lots of presidential hopefuls, but not one who could score more than a few points higher than Lindsay in a recent Harris-Poll matchup against Nixon. (Hubert Humphrey was only 37 percent to Lindsay's 29.)

John Lindsay is already a personal symbol of the struggle to cope with the nightmare of urban life in America; even his failures as mayor, of which there will surely be more, suggest how overwhelming the problems are, how inadequately organized the American system, how askew the nation's political compass. He is also the personal symbol of those who have lost faith in the old parties and the Old Politics, he could prove to be a formidable force, liberal but independent, in 1972.

Letters

Perot the Winner

Reflecting on H. Ross Perot's frustrating flight with 90 tons of Christmas gifts, canned, dinners, and supplies, etc. for the American POWs held in North Vietnam, I cannot help thinking that, paradoxical as it seems, far from being a tragic failure, his journey was a great success—despite the fact that he was not permitted to enter the country and distribute the presents, he went home the winner.

Hanoi regarded Mr. Perot as only a nuisance, and, from their point of view, rightly so. After all, he wasn't coming because he was anxious to do something for the North Vietnamese—his sole concern was with the welfare of the American captives, whom the politburo looked upon as no better than murderers undeserving of the consideration the good Communists were capable of showing to those worthy of their respect, specifically those whose road to Hanoi is paved by David Dellinger, the "pacifist" with influence in Communist circles. Be that as it may, the Red strategists pulled a boner when they barred Mr. Perot. Had they granted his request and without any fuss or propaganda, he would have simply disposed of the gift parcels and after the POWs had eaten their Christmas dinners, he would have shaken a lot of hands, and not only those of his countrymen, but his gracious hosts, and back into his plane and left feeling pleased with his reception. Back home in Dallas he would tell his friends and

neighbors: "You know, those Vietnamese Communists aren't such bad people."

Now, although it was not planned that way, Mr. Perot's thwarted ambition to play Santa Claus to the POWs might well turn out to be a fortuitous and timely little masterpiece of psychological warfare with far-reaching consequences favoring America. As he himself said (JET, Jan. 1): "Sixteen days ago 1,400 families in the U.S. were deeply concerned about these American men in North Vietnam. Now the whole world's attention has been focused on them. Now the whole world is concerned."

Hanoi undoubtedly saw the wealthy Texan's Christmas holiday go—will mission as a wonderful opportunity to make a big propaganda deal of it. Obviously, that brilliant idea boomeranged.

STEPHEN MADERICK, Clamart, France.

In their letters to the Herald Tribune, Jan. 3-4, H. Kazanski and Angèle Poirier did great injustice to H. Ross Perot's humanitarian mission.

On the assumption that all these horrible deeds enumerated in their letters were committed by the American military in North Vietnam, Mr. Perot as a private citizen was neither responsible nor could he stop them. The North Vietnamese authorities should know as much but showed no grace by rejecting an outstretched, friendly hand.

ARTHUR FREUD, Vienna.

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Debate Rages Over Music

Evil Lurks in the Heart of Soul, Tanzanians Charge

By Jim Hoagland

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, Jan. 8 (UPI)—Is soul music a threat to the Tanzanian government? Is it a "sugar-coated" imperialist gimmick of sun-baked diplomats, aimed at clouding African minds and diverting attention from the realities of life?

Or is soul music "part and parcel of African culture," and "no more foreign to Tanzania than music from the Congo or from Zambia?"

These questions form part of a debate that has been raging in recent weeks in Tanzania's capital. The government seems for the moment to have sided with the latter "soul diggers," who have been bolstered at the drop of a "soul" record.

The debate, which in this East African country has been pioneered in the past by African socialist and government officials, when they have been asked for the "soul" music, saying it is a "soul" music in the country's culture.

The commission, reportedly set up by the effect of soul music on his own mind, has ordered police to sweep Dar es Salaam's nightclubs and

bars to make sure bands and juke boxes were "soulless." Quickly, the government-owned newspaper, the *Nationalist*, weighed in on the commission's side.

False Promises
"Soul music and soul digging are alien to a socialist way of life, let alone to socialist morality," the *Nationalist* fumed in an editorial.

Soul "tries to intoxicate our youth with all the false promises in the world," the editorial said. "Even as an instrument of self-redemption, soul gives us nothing more than telling us that we are black. It suggests nothing as a means to wards our emancipation. Soul is not revolutionary."

"Does this then not explain why the imperialists have been very keen to import this cancerous virus into our country?" asked the newspaper, which does not always reflect government opinion.

The capital's other English-language newspaper, the *Tanzanian Standard*, reluctantly took up the cudgels in an editorial that compared the regional commission's order to King Canine's wave-stopping act.

"We are inclined to agree

that 'soul' music is rather less pure than its name suggests," said the *Standard*, which is privately owned by a European firm. "It is an invitation to decadence and the worst type of Afro-American importation, owing nothing to the spiritualist origins of the Deep-South plantation music, but a good (or bad) deal to the pot-and-hippy era in which black power is paraded as a talisman for the ultra-permissive society."

Enforcement Problem

But, the newspaper sadly noted, "short of a house-to-house search for the forbidden music, there was no effective way to enforce the ban. 'And can the police give a precise definition of 'soul,' anyway?'"

That was done by the soul diggers themselves in a cascade of letters that poured into the *Standard*, which admitted that all of the 35 letters it received backed soul.

One letter printed by the *Standard* came from Bob Kumbaka, an Afro-American studying in Dar es Salaam:

"Soul music comes from the blues, which is Afro-American music. . . brothers and sisters of Tanzania do not forsake your ancestors who died in that strange and foreign land of

America; and we, the Afro-Americans of today, are their children."

The letters provoked the *Nationalist* to counterattack. The ban "has brought to the surface hitherto hidden reactionary elements within our society, disguised as 'soul diggers,'" said the *Nationalist*.

The new tactic of the imperialists is to unleash a cultural aggression through films and various types of music, which for commercial purposes are named 'rock 'n' roll,' 'shake,' and now 'soul.'"

The letter writers are "reactionary, bourgeois, lackeys, fifth column," the newspaper asserted.

The storm continued for several more days, before Radio Tanzania, which is also government-owned and which is said to be considered by President Julius Nyerere as more important than the local press, delivered its brief, sharp view on the soul ban.

In a parable, the radio pointed out that people could create a ban on what they really liked and public officials would be foolish to try to enforce it.

Since then, soul has again waned on the soft Indian Ocean breeze that blow over Dar es Salaam at this time of year.

6 Nazi Units Spied on Pius, Priest Says

ROME, Jan. 8 (UPI)—As an island of neutrality in World War II, the Vatican received extraordinary attention—and, an American priest contends, was a target of Nazi espionage.

Nazi agents from six organizations, including the Gestapo, reportedly spied on the Vatican and even kept Pope Pius XII under surveillance.

But, the Rev. Robert A. Graham said in a report published yesterday in the Italian Jesuit magazine *Chiesa Cattolica*, the Nazi effort was not always successful.

Father Graham, a 57-year-old Jesuit scholar and journalist, said that evidence he found in archives and documents at the Vatican, Washington, Berlin and Bonn showed that some Vatican informers deliberately fed false information to their Nazi employers.

Unreliable Reports

The German ambassador to the Holy See also warned the German Foreign Ministry to beware of Vatican reports because, Father Graham said, they were likely to be based on unreliable rumors and speculation.

According to Father Graham, operations at the Vatican included tapping telephones, monitoring radio broadcasts, decoding telegrams and planting fake students in Roman seminaries and pontifical institutions.

Reports of wartime ecclesiastical espionage have circulated from time to time in Rome since the war ended 25 years ago. But Father Graham's allegations are the most detailed so far.

He said that Martin Bormann, high-ranking aide to Adolf Hitler, sent an assistant named Ludwig Wimmer to Rome in 1943 to keep the German ambassador to the Holy See and Pope Pius under surveillance.

Another high-ranking Nazi with an interest in the Vatican, Father Graham said, was Herbert Kappler, who later became the Nazi governor of Rome. He reportedly served for a time as an aide in the German Embassy and was mainly responsible for contacts with Vatican informers.

32 Congressmen Challenge Airline Fare Increases

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (UPI)—Thirty-two congressmen asked the U.S. Court of Appeals here yesterday to rescind recent airline fare increases, contending that the Civil Aeronautics Board granted them without holding mandatory public hearings.

CAB and airline attorneys contended that the rates are technically set by the airlines and not the board and are therefore not subject to public notice or hearings. Stanford Ross, representing the bipartisan group of congressmen led by John Moss, D., Calif., said the new rate formula was devised after the airlines and the CAB "negotiated" an agreement in a series of meetings from which a number of congressmen and the general public were excluded.

CAB attorney Warren Schaffman argued that the airlines fix their own rates and the CAB either lets them go into effect automatically or suspends them pending an investigation. In the current case, all domestic carriers asked for a new formula involving numerous increases and a few decreases. The CAB "worked out" a tentative agreement for a slightly lower set of rate increases as of last Oct. 1, while the CAB studied the requested increases further, he said.

Subway Riders Revolt

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (UPI)—Subway riders, angry at a breakdown in their train, staged a revolt yesterday, refusing to leave the stalled train for 30 minutes, screaming windows in a dispatcher's office and threatening to "drag him under the train."

Omar Sharif, Team Battle At Bridge

High-Stakes Tourney Nears Half-Way Point

By Alfred Friendly

LONDON, Jan. 8 (UPI)—For a fellow who tenses up when the bridge stakes are a quarter of a cent a point, the scene at the Piccadilly Hotel today was pretty hairy: Movie star Omar Sharif and his buddies were playing 80 rubbers for stakes exactly 80 times higher—one pound, or \$2.40, a point. The winner of every set of four rubbers collects another \$2,400.

Sharif, in velvet coat and ruffled shirt, makes up in his passion for bridge, for an indifference about everything else. His "Bridge Circus," which includes such grand masters as the Italian Giorgio Belladonna and Benito Garozzo, is taking on a pair sponsored by Crookford's, the big London gambling den.

The five-day tournament, every afternoon and evening, is all in the good cause of making TV programs and earning a covey of sponsors some money—they hope.

And while it goes on, some 500 ticket holders settle down in a big room at the hotel and watch on illuminated scoreboards and over closed circuit television what Sharif and Co. are doing in a soundproof room on the side.

Expert Kibitzers

The paying kibitzers appear to be pretty much experts themselves, a condition brought about in part, no doubt, by the fact that they can see all four hands. They groan or cheer at head and foot plays and convince themselves that they would have done better.

About half-way through the marathon match, Sharif was up by 5,000 points, or \$12,000. The staggering sums are a bit misleading, though, for the game sees-saws with the cards—it is bound to continue to do so. On Tuesday, the Crookford's team swung from a gain of 3,500 to a loss of 2,000 in one hour. Still again for that quarter-cent player, dropping \$120 for failure to make a potential overbid is a bit dismaying.

Here's one of today's hands, just to illustrate what a bad guess can do to you. Sharif, North, had as partner his club member Claude Delmonio, 42, a bridge teacher in Paris. West was Jeremy Hunt and East Jonathan Canino, the boys from Crookford's.

Both sides vulnerable, West dealer:

NORTH
♠ 3
♥ A9742
♦ A Q 7 6 2
♣ Q J

WEST
♠ J 7 6 5
♥ 10
♦ J 9 5
♣ A K 10 4 2

EAST
♠ A K 10 8
♥ J 6 3
♦ K 8
♣ J 7 6 3

SOUTH
♠ Q 9 4 2
♥ K Q 8 5
♦ 10 4 3
♣ 8 5

The bidding:
West North East South
Pass 1 ♣ Pass 2 ♣
Double 4 ♣ 4 ♣ Double
Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead, king of hearts. Sharif encouraged his partner with a nine of hearts but South's next lead of a small heart was ruffed by dummy's spade five. Canino led a low trump from dummy to his ten, losing to South's queen. At this point Delmonio might well have led another heart but instead played a small club taken by dummy's ace as Sharif dropped his queen. A diamond was led to the ace of North, who continued a small diamond to East's king. Declarer drew the remaining trumps, ending in his hand. At this point he led the nine of clubs and the question was whether to finesse for the missing jack or play it to drop.

That North had two stop-trumps and a six-card heart suit was against the odds but Canino guessed wrong, playing low from dummy. North and South ran through the remaining good red cards for a score of down four for 1,100 points as against a possible win by Crookford's team of a 700 rubber.

Fourth for bridge, anyone—anyone with a few grand to gamble, that is?

Moth Flutters Under 707's Nose

PARIS, Jan. 8 (Reuters)—British pilot Michael Tapp landed his tiny Tiger Moth plane on the main runway at Orly International Airport today right under the nose of a huge Boeing 707.

The Air France Boeing was waiting to take off when Mr. Tapp, 28, a flying instructor from Denham, near London, brought his single-engine two-seater plane in to land.

Mr. Tapp, who was accompanied by a 14-year-old RAF cadet, had lost his way on a flight from Châtillon-sur-Seine, east of Paris, to the airfield at Lognon, near Orly. He was running out of fuel when he spotted the runways at Orly.

PARIS MOVIES

Comedy Bogs Down in Reality

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 8.—"April Fools" (at the Colisée in the original version) is a comedy with its roots firmly planted in reality. And it takes off (only mechanically) when the two principals soar away off in an airplane at the finish.

An up-and-coming Wall Street broker, weary of the office routine, the office parties, his nagging wife and commuting to Darlem, Conn., decides to run away to Paris with his employer's beautiful French wife. She has grown to despise her husband because he is a cad, a whoremaster and a lying fabulist. The young broker's preparation and execution of his plan constitute the scenario.

The plot is so painfully platitudeous that it has been treated to some awkward first-aid in an effort to endow it with an inkling of redeeming unreality, the saving grace of sound comedy. This takes place in a scene in which the hero, full of booze, confesses to his lady love that in a school play, he played a prince bewitched into a frog who can only be restored to his former state if kissed by a princess. He innamorata thereupon kisses him. The frog-prince motif is hampered home from then on. Jack Lemmon, as is his custom, again impersonates a worried, sad wage-slave, the much-abused worm who finally turns on his tormentors. He repeats almost gesture for gesture his performance in "The



Catherine Deneuve, Jack Lemmon in "April Fools."

Apartment," although here, unfortunately, he is without the directorial guidance of Billy Wilder. Catherine Deneuve, who evidently is opposed to acting, is once more her ornamental self and Peter Lawford fulfills the role of her obnoxious mate. Myrna Loy and Charles Boyer appear as a wealthy, older couple whose contentment

inspires the lovers. It is pleasant to see them once more, but they have not been accorded very much to do. "April Fools" is unconvincing and unfunny, proving the point that comedy requires the fantastic touch.

"Les Contes de Grimm pour Grandes Personnes," a German film dubbed into French (at the Lord Byron) seeks to add an erotic note to a retelling of some of the famous fairy stories. Snowwhite runs about in—and often out—of a bikini and the Seven Dwarfs are suspected of keeping company with her. There is much nudity, a few passionate embraces, but no invention in this adaptation, so childish and witless that it seems designed for befuddled watchers of late, late television shows.

The idea, however, is not without possibilities. Nursery literature has often received serious Freudian interpretation and even the pure tales of Beatrix Potter have been psychoanalyzed. There is opportunity in such material for a humorist as well. It was Frank Sullivan, unless memory fails, who, to make the censors smart, published "The Censored Mother Goose" which gave a suggestive tint to the innocent rhymes by adding words in the following fashion:

Little Miss Muffet sat on her—
Eating her Christmas pie,
Along came a spider,
That sat down beside her
And—

It remains difficult to understand why the 1950s are in vogue, but probably they are fashionable chiefly among those who are too young to remember them. To serve this taste, two screen musical comedies, both still possessing still attractive scores and both with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers as the star dancers, have been released. "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow" is at the Paroade and "Swing Time" is at the Studio Universel, both in their original versions.

He'll Conduct School
Charles Bruck has resigned, as director of the Orchestre Philharmonique de French Radio and Television, effective June 1, in order to take over direction of the conducting school of the Pierre Monteux Foundation in Hancock, Maine.

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BOOKS & MAGAZINES

Opera in Paris



Yuri Mazurok, Tamara Milashkina in "Queen of Spades."

Tchaikovsky's Mastery

By David Stevens

PARIS, Jan. 8.—With "The Queen of Spades," performed last night for the first time on this visit, and "Eugene Onegin," the Bolshoi may have done more to rehabilitate Tchaikovsky in this part of the world than a dozen festivals of his symphonies.

Under Gennady Rozhdestvensky's musical leadership, the composer was fully revealed in this late opera as a master of musical theater. "The Queen of Spades" has a melodic variety and mounting dramatic tension that admirably match the Pushkin tale from which it is drawn. And Boris Pokrovsky's staging skillfully established a progressively nightmarish, almost manic atmosphere, as if everything was being seen through the eyes of Hermann—the central character, whose infatuation for Lisa and lustful goal of winning enough money at cards to marry her finally push him over the edge when the fatal losing card is turned over.

But the best plans of composers and operatic directors often run up against the hard facts of operatic life—one of the most common of which is how to make credible the soprano's preference for an impenetrable and clearly demented character being played by an unimpressive tenor in not very good voice, when she already has a noble, affectionate, handsome fiancé being portrayed by a baritone in superb voice.

Zurab Andzhaparidze certainly threw himself into the role of Hermann, perhaps a little too much so in the final scenes of mounting mental imbalance, but the effect was mitigated by a voice lacking in color and constricted in tone—so much so as to suggest a passing vocal indisposition. Yuri Mazurok, elegant in role and voice as Prince Yevlsey, reinforced the good impression he made earlier as Onegin.

On the feminine side of the cast there was nothing amiss. Tamara Milashkina's lovely lyric voice has almost none of the stridency so common among Russian sopranos, and she made a passionate and convincing Lisa. Valentina Levko as the old countess—the "queen of spades" whose ghost gives Hermann the deliberately phony tip on what cards to play—sang with rich tone and made a ripe character of the venomous old crone.

The chorus again distinguished itself, and that can be stretched to include the members of the children's chorus of French Radio and Television, who handled their Act I assignment with aplomb.

ARTS AGENDA

The opera season in Monte Carlo opens Feb. 1 with a production of "Lucia di Lammermoor" with Renata Scotti and Alain Vanzo in the principal roles and under the musical direction of George Sebastian. A second performance is scheduled for Feb. 3 and this will be followed Feb. 15 and 17 by performances of Massenet's "Don Quichotte" with Joseph Rouleau in the title role and Jean Perissin conducting.

An exhibition of the work of eight young American artists will run from Jan. 15 to Feb. 14 at the American Cultural Center, 3 Rue du Dragon, in Paris.

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New Bishop Once Suggested Christ Was a Homosexual

LONDON, Jan. 8 (Reuters)—Canon Hugh Montefiore, an outspoken Church of England clergyman who once suggested that Christ might have been a homosexual, has been appointed a bishop.

The 49-year-old Jewish-born canon caused a storm when he put forward his homosexuality theory at a conference in July, 1967.

He was rebuked then by the primate of the Church of England, who will consecrate him next summer—the Most Rev. Dr. Michael Ramsey, the archbishop of Canterbury. Dr. Ramsey issued a statement saying that there was no evidence to support Canon Montefiore's views.

Canon Montefiore, a member of one of Britain's oldest Jewish families, the Sebag-Montefiores, was converted to Christianity at the age of 17 while a senior pupil at Britain's exclusive Rugby School.

The appointment, announced yesterday, will make him suffragan bishop of the southwest London suburb of Kingston-Upon-Thames, part of the diocese of Southwark, where the clergy often take a controversial view of established Christianity.

Canon Montefiore—who says that he would find it strange to consider himself the first Jewish-born Church of England bishop—is a staunch supporter of contact among different faiths. In September, 1967, he again came in for criticism from churchmen for addressing a service attended by Christians, Moslems, Jews, Buddhists, Sikhs and Hindus.

Canon Montefiore did not enter the priesthood until he was nearly 30 and had done five years' war service as a Royal Artillery captain. For the last seven years he has been vicar of Great St. Mary's, the Cambridge University church, where he increased undergraduate attendance by holding best services.

The bishop of Southwark, the Right Rev. Dr. Mervyn Stockwood, said that he had recommended the canon's appointment because he was a scholar and a pastor who fearlessly tried to relate the Christian faith to contemporary life.

ROMAN SLUM—Buildings with flats costing \$25,000 overlook Frentino shacks.

Misery Reclaims Slum After Papal Visit

By Alfred Friendly Jr.

ROME, Jan. 8 (UPI)—Special sanitation crews removed the most squalid heaps of garbage from the slum streets of Frentino, just before Pope Paul VI's visit there. Christmas Eve, the streets were clean, but the slum dwellers have not been back since.

"When I thought my next visit would be here," said a young priest known as Don Iddoro, who lives in one of the dank huts that house 500 impoverished families, "they said, 'when there is enough garbage.'"

Ten days after the hasty cleaning, the trash heaps are everywhere, rotting in cold rain that does nothing to dampen the resilience of decay. The tin-roofed shacks of the Borghetto, an island of squalor bounded by railroad tracks and eight-story modern apartment buildings, are permeated with the stench and with an equally inextinguishable humidity.

"We live and die in this dampness," said 41-year-old Michela Vassili, who shares three tiny rooms with her husband, a bricklayer, and four of their children. A fifth daughter married recently and lives in a similar hut nearby. Both families have electricity but, like the majority of squatters in half a dozen similar areas on the edge of the capital, they can get water only from outdoor pumps.

Spaghetti for Christmas

"It is not that the children catch cold," said Mrs. Vassili, who moved here ten years ago to escape rural poverty, "they just have colds all winter long and ache worse from arthritis every year."

The Vassili family Christmas consisted of a meal of meat and spaghetti. Their normal diet is beans. No gifts were exchanged, and a week after the holiday Mrs. Vassili was not in a festive mood. "What good does the pope's visit do us?" she said. "It was kind of him to come, but it does not get us out of the slum life."

The pope's visit, in fact, did produce some results, at least for the moment. The priest, who is also bishop of Rome, went to his office on Christmas Day and sent a telegram to Mayor Ciriaco De Mita, authorizing him to do everything to help the slum-dwellers whom the pope, during his visit, had compared to Christ.

\$14,000 for Ex-King's Portrait Collection

LONDON, Jan. 8 (AP)—Former King Leopold of the Belgians' seven volumes of English portrait prints at Sotheby's auction house today for \$14,000 to \$15,000.

The portraits of personalities during the period 1789-1820, include the English reformers David Garrick and Mrs. Abington.

For 'Big Ticket' Items

A Private Export Financing Company Authorized in U.S.

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (NYT)—The formation of a million-dollar private U.S. company to finance exports of "big ticket" items has been authorized by a group of the nation's largest banks.

The Bankers Association for Foreign Trade, sponsor of the project, gave a green light to the proposed Export Finance Corporation after the major banks participating in the project agreed to put up some \$10 million in initial capital to set up the company in business by February.

Dillon, Read & Co., a major investment banking firm, designed the plan, and the Wall Street firm of Shearman and Sterling, counsel for the group, were given a go-ahead to start the company.

James W. Bergdorf, a senior vice-president of Chase Man-

hattan Bank and chairman of the committee responsible for the project, said the 40 banks to contribute a total of \$500,000 to cover the costs of organizing the company.

For the project, the authorization was a key turning point in a long and difficult process. The initial Dillon, Read report recommending the formation of the company was issued in April, 1968. Since then, many long hours of tough negotiations and many changes in the original plan took place to bring the project to its present tentative state.

And even now some of the original sponsors of the plan are still dissatisfied with the outcome, that their names were not among the 40 banks that gave approval.

Some dropouts include Mellon National Bank & Trust in Pittsburgh; First Pennsylvania Bank and Trust, Philadelphia; Marine Midland Trust of Western New York; and Buffalo and Washington Bank and Trust, Washington, D.C.

But according to Arthur I. Wadsworth, executive vice-president of Dillon, Read, the overall plan is a good one and one that in many ways is better than his firm's original proposal.

In any event, the bankers believe that there is a "huge" market for the type of financing that the company will provide.

Never before, he says, has such an attempt been made to marshal the resources of the long-term U.S. capital market to finance exports.

According to Dillon, Read's projections, the company should have assets of more than \$1 billion by 1975 under almost any conceivable set of operating assumptions.

In a typical deal, according to Mr. Wadsworth, the company might take 25 percent of the financing of a particular item (say, a Boeing 747), with maturities up to three years. The company would take the middle 50 percent, while the Export-Import Bank of Washington would take the remaining very-long-term maturities.

Okun Advises Voluntary Wage Price Restraints

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (Reuters).

The Nixon administration should seek voluntary wage and price restraints by business and labor on wages and prices to check inflation, former Presidential adviser Arthur Okun said yesterday.

Mr. Okun, chairman of President Johnson's Council of Economic Advisors, told reporters that failure of the Nixon administration to use "jaw-boning" to hold down prices had created an open season on increases during 1969.

He said there was still one chance in four that the current economic slowdown would turn into a recession in 1970, and he would be in favor of easing monetary restraints despite continued inflation.

Economic Planning Agency Is Urged by IBM Chairman

By Leonard Sloane

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (NYT)—The establishment of an annual goals for the U.S. economy similar to those utilized by industry was called for yesterday by Thomas J. Watson Jr., chairman of International Business Machines Corp.

Speaking before the Board of Directors of the IBM Corp. in New York, Mr. Watson said that the complexity of our modern economy demands national goal setting and planning (which)

should be coordinated and readjusted on an integrated basis just as a larger industrial enterprise sets and controls its goals.

"What we need is a completely new governmental body, perhaps a Senate-House citizens group, to sit permanently on this matter and report to the President."

According to Mr. Watson, "in most business, and certainly in technological industries, the United States has learned how to set fairly precise goals." On the other hand, "we are undertaking change through the instrument of government on a scale of vastness that we never even contemplated before... without the discipline of planning."

He cited as an example the national concern over the housing shortage, which is expected to increase throughout the current decade, that is not being followed through by specific measures that could alleviate this shortage.

Mr. Watson added that "in the new and complete economy... one goal diverts resources from another and we have to factor this into the decision-making. Just as General Motors can't develop two new Cadillac for 1971, so the United States must balance and compromise toward an integrated set of goals and accomplishments."

The IBM chairman noted that "we're beginning to understand how parts of the economy interrelate, how things fit together and affect each other. With today's rapid communications and computer abilities, it is becoming possible to test alternatives to know if a program is workable and to get some feeling on what its real costs will be before we commit this enormous nation to an unrealistic or incomplete goal."

Without explicit national plans and programs, he continued, the nation does not know whether it will have the resources to achieve its goals. And without follow-up and analysis, the nation cannot monitor, evaluate or even distinguish its successes and failures.

British Leyland Profits Edge Up

LONDON, Jan. 8 (Special).

Britain's largest auto group, British Leyland Motor Corp. (BLMCO) today reported a 1.6 percent increase in net profits to \$48.56 million in the year ended Sept. 30, from the previous year's \$45.84 million.

Sales jumped 7 percent to \$233 billion from \$218 billion the year before. The credit squeeze and labor disputes have hit the group's domestic performance in the first three months of the present financial year, the company said.

But chairman Lord Stokes said today he believed better trading later in the year can offset this shortfall.

Price of Gold Falls Below Official Level

Dealers Take Drop Calmly, Volume Low

LONDON, Jan. 8 (AP)—The price of gold dropped below \$35 an ounce today for the first time on the London free market.

Dealers viewed the drop calmly and attributed it to technical factors. Volume was low.

There was none of the concern which was felt here during the gold price drop in December, when the metal dropped to a low of \$34.85 an ounce in Zurich.

Since then, South Africa, which mines some 80 percent of the Western world's new gold supply, has agreed with the International Monetary Fund on a formula for selling newly mined gold. The effect has been to stabilize the free market at a floor of about \$35 an ounce.

Dealers here expect the gold price in London to fluctuate between \$34.90 and \$35.20 over the near term.

Before the agreement, there had been considerable concern in European financial circles that the free market price could keep on falling and throw into question the value of gold reserves backing European paper money.

One dealer here predicted the London price was unlikely to fall much further.

The South Africans will not be selling gold on the free market at these levels, he said.

In Zurich and London, the price reached \$34.95 an ounce this afternoon.

In Frankfurt, the price was fixed at \$35.11.

German Sales

FRANKFURT, Jan. 8 (AP)—The West German central bank sold gold worth \$500 million to the International Monetary Fund in the last days of 1969, a Bundesbank spokesman said today.

Giscard Reveals Estimates on Price Increases

PARIS, Jan. 8 (Reuters).

French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said today the National Statistics Institute (Insee) forecast a price increase of 4 percent in France this year after a 5.9 rise in 1969.

In a radio interview, he added that other statistical agencies predicted a rise of 5 percent.

The minister stressed the need for French price levels to climb at a slower rate than, or at least not more quickly than, those in major competitive countries, notably West Germany.

The present world inflationary phenomenon created a foreign demand for French goods that outstrips actual exports by 50 percent, he said. But it also led to an increase in the price level of primary materials, notably nickel, steel and aluminum.

Price Maintenance Hit in Germany

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Jan. 8 (NYT)—A blow has been struck against resale price maintenance in West Germany as a result of a precedent-setting action taken by the executive authority of the European Economic Community.

Germany has been one of the last holdouts of the practice, which has been attacked over the years in other Common Market countries as well as in the United States and Britain.

After an EEC commission complaint, three major photographic companies—Agfa-Gevaert, Zeiss-Ikon-Voigtlander and U.S.-owned Kodak—have stopped setting consumer prices for their products in the German market. Agfa-Gevaert, owned by Belgian and German interests, represents one of the three cross-border mergers in Europe.

The commission, charged among

Chrysler Shifts Top Management

By Robert W. Irvin

DETROIT, Jan. 8 (UPI)—Troubled Chrysler Corp. today named John V. Riccardo president, replacing Virgil E. Boyd, who was named to a newly-created post of vice-chairman of the board.

Chrysler chairman Lynn A. Townsend made the announcement after the firm's regular board of directors meeting in New York.

Mr. Riccardo, 46, is a tough-minded accountant who was brought to Chrysler by Mr. Townsend in 1959 and moved up quickly through the executive ranks. Most recently he had been group vice-president for U.S. and Canadian automotive operations.

Mr. Boyd, 57, had been Chrysler president for three years. He left American Motors for Chrysler in 1962 at a time when the No. 3 auto firm was still suffering from its troubles of the late 1950s and was instrumental in rebuilding the Chrysler dealer organization.

The company's U.S. car sales in 1969 were off 6.84 percent from 1968. Its market share, which climbed steadily through the 1960s, dropped slightly last year. Earnings nosedived.

The company told its executives recently that they would no longer be paid for 1969 and it had been cutting back production and laying off employees.



Virgil E. Boyd

There were rumors in recent weeks of an impending shakeup at the top. The reports had Mr. Boyd being kicked upstairs to the new vice-chairmanship and Simon K. Knudsen replacing him as president.

That is just what happened at Ford almost two years ago, when Mr. Knudsen took over the Ford presidency after quitting General Motors. At that time, Ford president Arjay Miller was named vice-chairman of the board.

Mr. Miller quit last year to take an academic post in California. Mr. Knudsen was fired by Henry Ford 2d in September and has still not announced what he intends to do.

Both Mr. Knudsen and Chrysler officials denied he was going to Chrysler.

Mr. Riccardo and Mr. Townsend both once worked for the accounting firm of Touche, Ross, Bailey and Smart, which audits Chrysler's books. Mr. Riccardo joined Chrysler as a financial executive on the international operations staff.

Under the latest changes, Mr. Townsend will continue as chief executive officer. Mr. Riccardo will report directly to the chairman and will assume active charge of all corporate operations, an announcement said.

Mr. Boyd, as the new vice-chairman, will report to Mr. Townsend with rather general duties.

The company said he will "concern himself with matters pertaining to the overall direction and policy guidance of the company, as well as certain civil responsibilities of the chairman's office."

Reporting to Mr. Townsend, in addition to the vice-chairman and president, are vice-president—finance and general counsel—and the vice-president—public relations.

Reporting to Mr. Riccardo are three group vice-presidents for U.S. and Canadian automotive, international operations and defense, space and diversified products, and the vice-president for corporate affairs.

More Slowdown Measures Planned**German Price Gains Said to Have Peaked**

BONN, Jan. 8 (AP)—Acting Economics Minister Klaus-Dieter Arndt said today the wave of price rises in West Germany that followed the revaluation of the mark seem to have passed their peak.

But the government is planning further measures to slow down the country's runaway economic boom, he told a news conference. Mr. Arndt, a state secretary, heads the ministry while Economics Minister Karl Schiller is on vacation.

Mr. Arndt said next Monday's discussion of economic problems by union, employer and government representatives will determine what action the government will take. Representatives of the three groups meet from time to time to air their views on economic policy and help the government in setting policy.

Yesterday, the chairman of the German metal union said wages may increase by 12 percent in 1970. Otto Brenner, in an editorial in the union paper Metal, said such a stable rise need not necessarily overstrain the German economy.

Mr. Arndt indicated today that if wages and prices continue to rise, the government might impose higher taxes, at least temporarily, to slow down the economy and combat inflation.

He said the 8.5 percent raise in the mark's parity last October "did what it could" to slow down the inflationary pressure. But the revaluation was not being considered.

Price hikes seemed to be leveling off, he said, because revaluation had diverted many goods from foreign markets to the domestic scene and thus increased competition for the German consumer's mark.

He noted that food prices held their own and said this gave rise to hope that the cost of living in West Germany would go up only by the comparatively low figure of 3 percent.

of mark revaluation will tend to curb the upward price trend in Germany during the next six months.

In a radio interview yesterday, his first since taking office, he noted that speculative funds had already flowed out of Germany, leaving liquidity at home tighter than it had been for a very long time.

Mr. Klassen declined to comment on whether tax increases could be avoided, saying it was best to await the government's annual report.

Klaus Klassen, Jan. 8 (Reuters).

West German central bank president Karl Klassen says the effects

of mark revaluation will tend to curb the upward price trend in Germany during the next six months.

In a radio interview yesterday, his first since taking office, he noted that speculative funds had already flowed out of Germany, leaving liquidity at home tighter than it had been for a very long time.

Mr. Klassen declined to comment on whether tax increases could be avoided, saying it was best to await the government's annual report.

Germans Hike Investment In Foreign Mutual Funds

FRANKFURT, Jan. 8 (Reuters).

West German investment in mutual funds, especially foreign ones, shows a sharp rise over the past two years, the West German central bank said in its latest monthly report.

Of the 7.8 billion marks (\$2.13 billion at present rates) invested in mutual funds by Germans from the start of 1968 to November, 1969, 4.8 billion marks went into German certificates and the other 3 billion marks to foreign funds.

Foreign mutual fund purchases rose more than 200 percent to more than 2 billion marks in the first 11 months last year while sales of domestic funds increased to 3.1 billion marks from 1.4 billion in the same period.

The bank expressed surprise at the growing tendency to invest in foreign funds despite the easier tone on important foreign stock exchanges over the period, at the same time as prices on German bourses firmed steadily.

But the report noted the foreign funds attracted attention from this by the use of aggressive sales methods, longer term savings plans and by pointing to their past appreciation performance.

Industrial Output Gains in Germany

BONN, Jan. 8 (Reuters).

The West German Economics Ministry said today industrial production in November rose by 10 percent over October and 11.5 percent over November, 1968.

The rise was particularly marked in the capital goods industries which showed an increase of nearly 18 percent in November over October and was 17 percent above November, 1968. Consumer goods output rose 13 percent over October levels.

Industrial production in the first 11 months of last year rose by 13 percent over the same 1968 period.

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Volume, Prices Edge Higher**Investor Caution Holds N.Y. Trading to a Narrow Range**

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (NYT)—The New York Stock Exchange, with investor caution holding most price changes to a narrow range, moved up a little today after dipping a bit in the previous session.

In one Wall Street boardroom, a tapeoperator cited the old chestnut of stockholders "staying on the sidelines." The response to this observation by another bystander was: "Sidelines, my eye. They're in the end zone."

Activity on the NYSE underscored the lingering caution in the face of an economic downturn and the corporate profit squeeze widely predicted for 1970.

The Dow Jones industrial average, easing slightly from its best reading at mid-morning, added 0.35 to 892.07.

Volume on the exchange, picking up 10.67 million shares from yesterday's 10.01 million, continued to trail the average 1969 session of 11.40 million shares.

Taken gains were posted by the Big Board's composite index for all common stocks, as well as by the various indexes compiled by Standard & Poor's.

Litton Industries, the volume leader, slipped 3/4 to 33 7/8 after trading at its lowest price since 1964.

Senate Reports

The current reaction in Litton's stock, which had soared spectacularly to a high of 114 1/2 in 1967, was touched off by reports that the Senate is looking into shipbuilding contracts awarded last spring to the company.

Most other conglomerate stocks, meanwhile, displayed a somewhat easier tone. Transamerica, another conglomerate based in California, declined 1/2 to 24 1/2 as the third most active issue. Whitaker dipped 1/4 to 16 1/2 in active trading.

Leasco Data Processing, No. 2 in Big Board turnover, fell 1 3/4 to 27 1/2. Officials told an analyst group that Leasco plans to concentrate on its computer services business.

Hopes for GE
General Electric added 5/8 to 75 as the fourth most active issue. J. Curtis Counts, head of the federal mediation and conciliation service, has begun to schedule meetings with parties involved in

the 11-week-old strike that has hit the nation's largest manufacturer of electrical equipment.

IBM, edging up 3/4 to 369 1/2, managed to make a new 1969-70 high. Also among the 11 new highs was Procter & Gamble, which climbed 1 1/4 to 113 in the blue-chip sector. There were 19 new lows.

Japan Fund, a closed-end investment company whose shares ran up from a low of 11 in 1968 to a high of 50 last year, showed the largest percentage loss of any issue. It fell 4 7/8 to 43 5/8. The decline in its stock, which affords a convenient means of investing in a portfolio of Japanese securities, came on the heels of sharply lower stock prices in Tokyo.

Profit-taking continued to take a toll in pollution control issues that had run up recent gains. Zura Industries lost 1 3/4 to 33 1/2. Dorr Oliver one to 17 1/2. Buffalo Forge two to 50 5/8 and American Air Filter 1 3/4 to 51 3/4. On the ASE, Research Cottrell lost 1 5/8 to 55 1/2.

Stocks in Tokyo
Take Sharpest Fall in 20 Years

TOKYO, Jan. 8 (UPI)—The Tokyo Stock Exchange today suffered its worst setback in 20 years on rumors the United States will restrict investments in Japanese stocks.

The exchange's new index plunged 73 to 175.12 as transactions closed for the day. The session was marked by heavy liquidation selling at the close.

Market sources said several other factors spurred the selling orders, mentioning possible increases in long-term interest rates and corporate taxes.

The Finance Ministry said it was not alarmed at the market drop. A spokesman said the market merely "adjusted itself" following a fast rise beginning late last year.

Leasing ground were construction, real estate, electrical, pharmaceutical, chemical, auto and foodstuff stocks.

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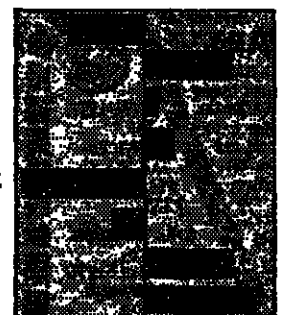
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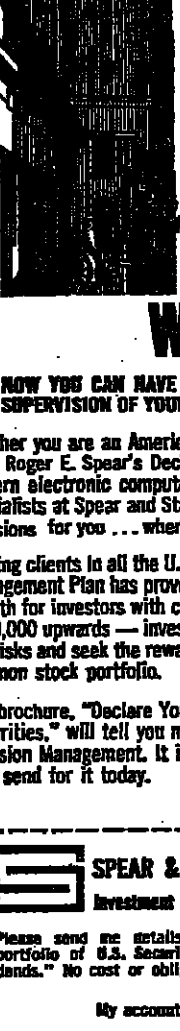
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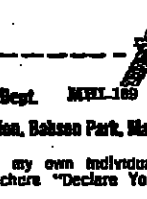
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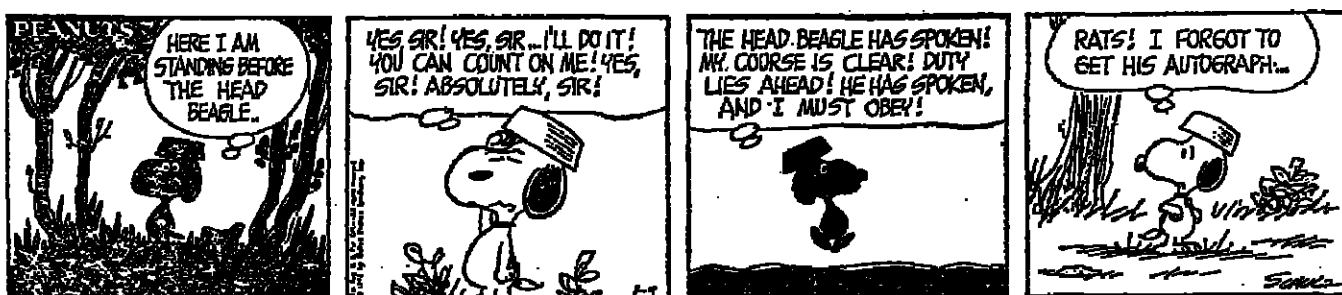
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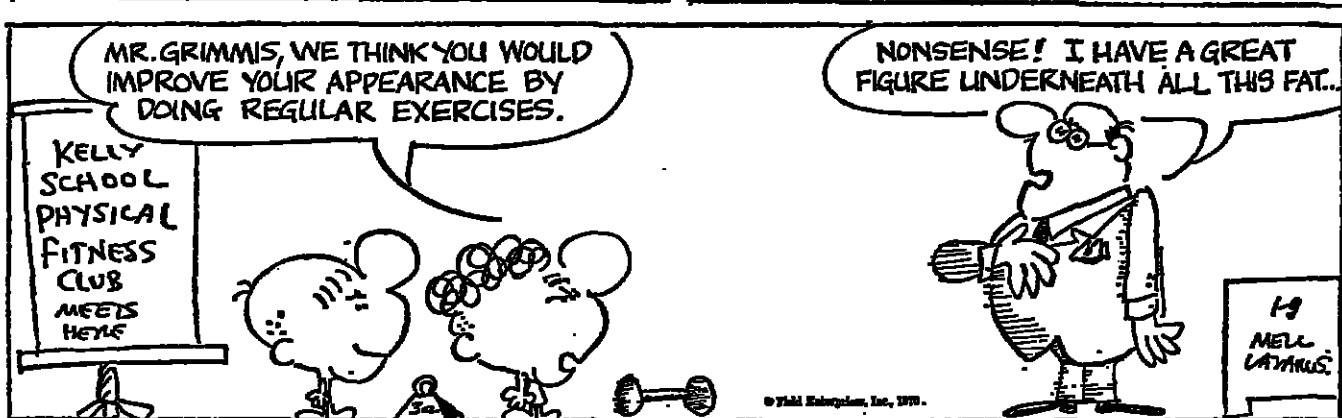
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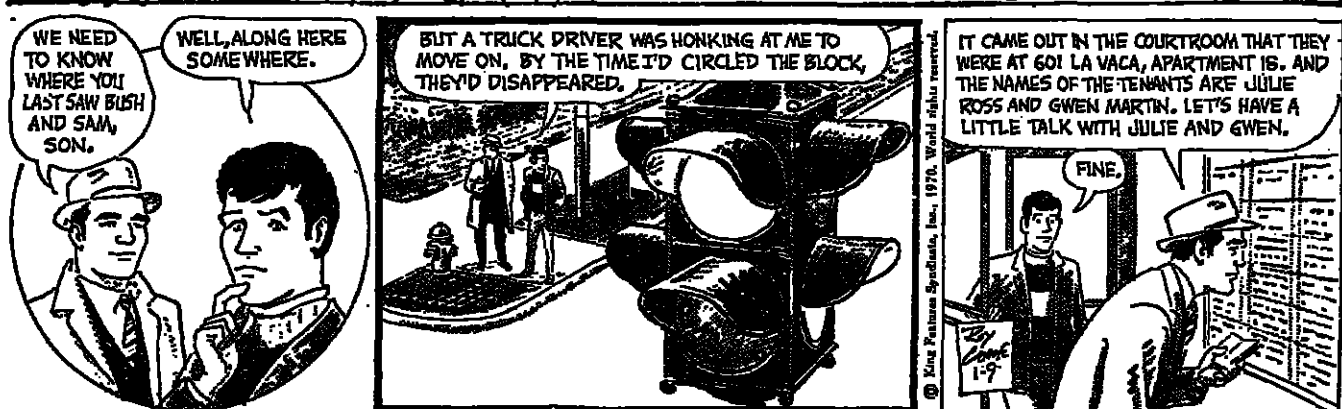
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MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



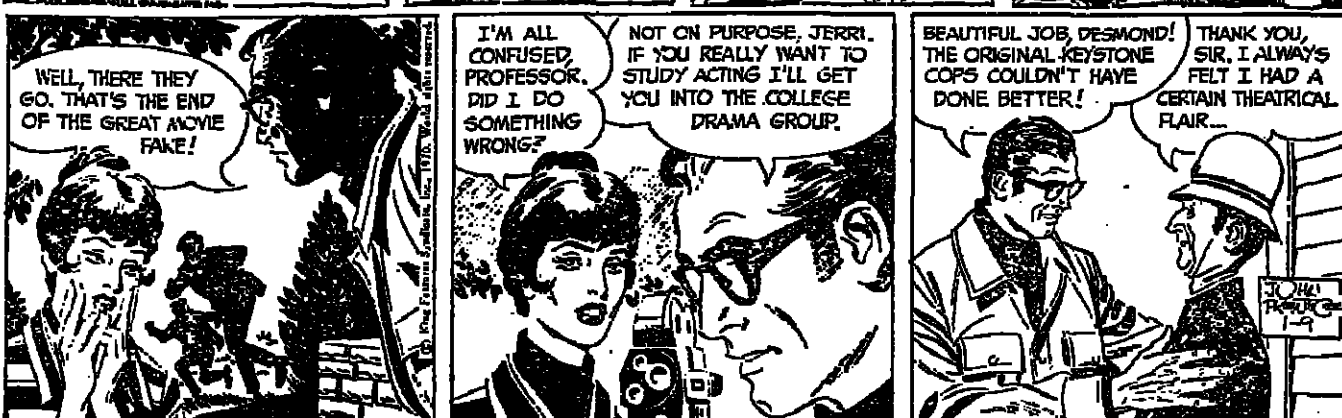
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RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Leading a suit at no-trump in which the defenders have all the length and strength can occasionally throw them off balance, and did so in the diamond deal.

South chose not to show his poor four-card heart suit in response to one diamond, and North made an eccentric pass. He no doubt hoped that his diamond suit could be run in no-trump and perhaps feared that East-West might find a major-suit contract after a two-diamond rebid.

When West hit on the lead of the heart deuce South was in deep trouble. He saw that the normal play of developing diamonds was doomed to fail: the defenders were sure to shift to clubs and would make three heart tricks, at least one diamond trick and at least four club tricks. This plan might leave him with only three or four tricks instead of the five top tricks he began with.

So in the hope of spreading confusion in the enemy ranks he won the first trick in dummy with the heart ace and led the club jack. West won with the queen and the defenders took three heart tricks.

In the belief that South held a club suit, West shifted to the spade ten. South won with the spade king and led the diamond jack. West covered with the queen and was permitted to win.

Still mesmerized by South's club play, West persevered with spades and South made all the remaining tricks. He had thrown dummy's second club on the fourth round of hearts.

Either defender might have seen through the ruse if he had asked himself why South had not attacked the diamond suit immediately. The only possible explanation was that South was too weak in the other suits to have any hope of using diamonds, but this was a very difficult inference to draw.

NORTH
 ♠ A73
 ♥ A8
 ♦ A86542
 ♣ J10

EAST
 ♠ J62
 ♥ KJ7
 ♦ K7
 ♣ A7653

South (D) ♠ 10884
 ♥ K1092
 ♦ Q9
 ♣ KQ2

West North East South
 Pass 1♦ Pass 1NT.
 Pass Pass Pass
 West led the heart two.

SOLUTION TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

R	I	F	T	S	A	B	E	D
I	D	E	A	L	A	B	E	R
T	E	A	S	E	M	O	R	E
E	A	S	T	E	R	B	U	N
T	E	R	R	E	S	D	O	N
S	A	D	R	A	R	E	R	O
O	L	A	A	R	T	S	R	O
M	A	X	I	N	E	R	O	
A	S	I	S	I	O	N		
L	O	O	H	I	L	E	A	K
J	O	U	S	T	S			
A	P	T	S	T	I	C	K	E
P	E	T	S					
A	R	E	A					
A	R	E	A					
N	A	R	I					
N	A	R	I					

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YALD

BOARR

PREJUM

NICKES

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: OWING · DIRTY · JURIST · STOOGES

Answers: How the pretzel maker got his title—TWISTED

BOOKS

Three New Novels

HIND'S KIDNAP: A Pastoral on Familiar Airs.
 By Joseph McElroy. Harper & Row. 554 pp. \$3.95.

Because of its techniques, the barrage of its detail, and even its length, many readers of this novel will be reminded of William Gaddis's "The Recognition." Joseph McElroy's book is, at least, a profoundly ambitious novel. It begins as Jack Hind, whose immediate uniqueness is his great height, is about to resume his abandoned independent search for a kidnapped child: the fact that the case has long been closed and the child given up by his now-dead parents is more of an attraction to Hind than it is a deterrent. What the novel explores, and finally resolves, is the mystery of Hind's obsession with the case, and of how his refusal to track down the clues of his own past rings an eerie parallel to the search.

There are two mysteries here: the kidnap itself, with its innumerable, maddening, and seemingly endless clues, and Hind's own past, dominated by his mysterious and beloved guardian, whose pervasive presence is the novel's great strength. As Hind realizes that he has used his friends and even his wife and child as clues, the kidnap begins to recede into the real search. McElroy's handling of the densely populated landscape against which it all takes place—Brooklyn Heights, the New England countryside, a health club, a university—amounts to a rather dazzling display of talent. His skill at conveying the quality of these locales and their inhabitants is often splendid, but the novel is an exhausting one, and a good many people will find that they tire of the kidnap long before Hind does.

For those who are willing to sit it out, "Hind's Kidnap" has rewards. But those who drop out are not to be damned, for McElroy has written a novel, which, unlike "The Recognition," doesn't always compensate the reader for the demands it makes upon him.

SOMEONE ELSE
 By Gillian Tindall. Walker. 255 pp. \$3.95.

This comfortable, gossip English novel is a bit of a soap opera, but a very creditable one that deserves a good audience here. Joanna Roux is twenty-nine, and happy with her seven-year-old marriage to Loic, a bright, aggressive journalist. They have a child, a good many friends, and Joanna is a sometime-author of children's books. Then Loic is killed in an accident, and it all falls apart. "Someone Else" is a detailed description of Joanna's life during the year which follows: in its perceptions about its main character, and in its matter-of-fact presentation of bourgeois daily life in England, it is an absorbing, entertaining, and often a wise novel.

Joanna discovers after Loic's death that a great deal of what she thought of as her

own identity was her dependence upon him and her own to occupying the corners of a marriage to which he easily her.

This is a convincing view of how a pleasant not extraordinary young man responds to shock, grief, and what her expert evokes in the lives of the people around her. More important, it's a satisfying story about adult who is given a new chance to grow up, and take "What is most engaging about 'Someone Else' is that it has no pretense toward levels in the solidly middlebrow upon which it actually

ANGELS FALLING
 By Janice Elliott. Knopf. pp. \$6.95.

Janice Elliott's long, deft fictional study of two generations of an English family in to show how the flaws of parents have imposed bitter, alterable destinies upon lives of their children. Ab and Lily Garland, born at end of Victoria's reign, are much children of their era: they are sometimes almost created by Miss Elliott's ca and colorful re-creation. They meet at an Armistice, bration, are dazzled by one other's physical beauty, ostensible interests, and en on a marriage which soon comes empty of everything a kind of desperate independence. Andrew has a gory war experience, and uses it as the basis for stance as professional hero his life-long dabblings in pol literature and mistresses, stronger, wiser and brighter than he, is bound him, and the facade which present to the world as their children is a vague of desperate strength.

The novel opens as Lily dying, remembering her and surrounded by the liv her four grown children, whom have dealt separately with varying degrees of u cess in realising the odd, which their parents have ed over them.

Miss Elliott's episodes: the separate lives of the land children are the most completed and absorbing of her novel, and one them with admiration. non-Garlands, a sup er seedy, evil spiritualist an genuinely disturbing an demonic Jesuit, are ex amples of her skill at d and characterization. It is these features that her i is worth reading, for, on a scale, the book fails to pre us with a complete world: though the author has rev the lives of her characters immense detail, she has fa to show us the crucial con tions between the parent their children which must count for the aura of fate w pervades the lives of the younger Garlands.

CROSSWORD—By Will W.

ACROSS

- Congou et al.
- Trail
- Oriental chickpeas
- Farm animals
- London district
- Twangy
- Roadside offerings
- Sicilian volcano
- Cupid's concern, in Rome
- Discharge
- Football position: Abbr.
- Andretti specialty
- Bustle
- Large reptile
- Sign of affection
- P.D.Q.
- Copycats
- Michael's neighbor
- Nat's partner
- Italian actor-director
- Spartan magistrate
- Lifeless
- Newcastle's river
- Ingredient in junket

DOWN

- Word part: Abbr.
- Myrna
- Common verb
- Brawl
- Al Capp
- diminutive
- Feudal lord
- Essence
- Positive electrode
- Result of unwise dining
- Living theater, familiarly
- Run
- Appetizer
- Star
- Kind of arch
- "Lohengrin" bride
- Space science
- Ship that mal Northwest Passage
- Slice of stone
- Vegetable
- Soak
- Designer
- False
- Expressed
- Privileges: Abbr.
- Without: Ge
- Affirm
- Channels of information
- Study of race orig
- Like the
- Immar
- Unhappy
- Danish
- Slam
- Cordelia's
- District: I
- Claptrap
- Entire
- Leaves
- Singer's
- athletes
- Batman
- This: S
- On the
- 63 Machine
- Digit

